THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,440—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Oct	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON from MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

OMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th "	MARMORA	10500		
13th April	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
	EGYPT	8000		
	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 518 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldaino	4,530	L. Mancini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,590	D. Maganzini	15th Oct. 1911
D. Baldaino	4,530	L. Mancini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ——, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Esplanade Circle,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	15th Sept.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Linga	2134	Mon.	18th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	21st Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st Sept., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 1513 tons, on Wednesday 20th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Behrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Macassar, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th September, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Austrien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	J. Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Brano	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	5,378	Escouzanec	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for outward by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th Oct. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Brano	4th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	E. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th Sept. 1911
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	13th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	E. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	23th Feb. 1912
Massilia	9th Mar. "
Olympia	24th " "
Circassia	8th Apr. "
Scindia	23rd " "
Castalia	4th May "
Elysia	17th " "
Massilia	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Over and from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2,

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th September,
a Praesident	3,310	Bremer	27th "
a Markgraf	3,680	Ible	18th October.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

14. Medow Street, Bombay 25th August, 1911.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY. RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

A Prismatic Binocular for considerably below cost. **Rs. 45** This offer is limited to the few we have available in stock.

Great improvements have been made recently in the manufacture and perfection of the highest qualities of Prismatic Binoculars. The demand for the "best" has appreciably increased, and in view of this fact we have decided in future not to stock the cheaper forms of Prismatic Binoculars. We are, therefore, offering the remainder of our stock of "Derby" and "Marcks" Prismatic Binoculars—hitherto sold for Rs. 75—for less than actual cost, viz., Rs. 45 nett. A limited number only are available, and as will be evident the price is less than that asked for ordinary telescopic glasses.

THE

"DERBY"

English made throughout Length 4 1-2 ins., width 4 1-2 ins., weight 14 ozs. Magnification × 8. Clear definition, Large field adjustable eye pieces to equalize defective eyesight. With leather case, Rs. 45 nett.

MARCKS

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

London made throughout. Length 4 ins., width 3 1-2 ins., weight 13 ozs. Magnification × 8 diameters. Uniform illumination, clear definition, large field of view. Easy manipulation to adapt to vision and pupil distance. With leather case, Rs. 45 nett.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

ARE A PROVED CURE Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impoteney, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

FEVER

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

cures ringworm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, consumptive cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WE beg to announce that we have OPENED THIS DAY, an OFFICE at BOMBAY, Hornby Road, Cox's Building.

WELD & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited by noon on 30th September, 1911, for INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT and FANS in the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

Plans may be seen and particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department reserves the right to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any Tender.

FRANCIS W. WILSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Electrical Inspector,
Public Works Department.

Dated Bombay, 14th September, 1911.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 26th September, 1911, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business—

1. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1911.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is elegible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to 26th September, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1911.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE COLLEGE will REOPEN after the Long Vacation, on OCTOBER, 14th, 1911.

New boys should JOIN SCHOOL, on OCTOBER, 14th, 15th or 16th.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

Dec. 1910.—Government High School Examination.—Twenty-three candidates passed from La Martiniere College, taking two Government Scholarships and obtaining thirteen "Honours" in Arithmetic and six in other subjects.

June 1910—Thomason College Roorkee Civil Engineering Class Entrance Examination.—Five candidates out of seven passed from La Martiniere College. Upper Subordinate Class, Entrance Examination. Two candidates presented; both passed taking 1st and 2nd places.

June 191.—Civil Engineering Class.—Six candidates out of seven passed Upper Subordinate Class, four candidates; all passed taking 1st, 3rd, and 4th places.

" 1-11—Thomason College:—Gold Medal for best Engineering design won by a Veedebeek, a Martiniere Scholar.

" 19-1—Hyderabad State Scholarship.—Awarded to H McLermont, a Martiniere boy.

La Martiniere College prepares boys for Thomason College, Roorkee; the Survey, Forest Customs, Medical and other services; the Government Middle and High School Examinations, etc. Valuable Scholarships are awarded by the Governors to successful students going to Thomason College Roorkee.

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La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the construction and erection of temporary STRUCTURES, ARCHES, &c, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Public Works Department.

Tenders may be for the construction and erection of all or any of the temporary Structures, Arches, &c.

Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, at the office of the Undersigned. Contractors, in the event of acceptance, must be prepared to deposit a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the estimate which will be liable to forfeiture in the case of withdrawal, or refusal to sign the contract or on failure to fulfil the whole or any part of the contract, and will bear no interest.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. CADELL,
General Secretary,
Royal Visit Fund,
Municipal Offices,

Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOAN of Rs. 1,40,000 is REQUIRED, for the Estate of Raj Radha Ballab Choudury Bahadoor and his brother Beawari Lal Choudhury of Sherpur, district Mymensingh, which has recently been brought under the Court of Wards. Any one willing to raise the Loan at a moderate rate of interest on the mortgage of the property may apply to the Undersigned within a fortnight. The amount of brokerage required should be stated.

J. P. BLACKWOOD,
Collector.

Mymensingh Collectorate,
Dated the 2nd September, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.

Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

DOWN.

Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0
Delhi ..... A. 6-45

UP.

Delhi ..... D. 22-45
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20

NORTH-WEST ROUTE

Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur.

Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.

Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 8-45

UP.

Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

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FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

AMUSEMENTS.

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BOXING TOURNAMENT.
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on 20th SEPTEMBER, at 9-30 P.M.
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BAND IN ATTENDANCE,
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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

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In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: hardware, paper trays, cotton thread, patent medicine, chocolate, window glass, matches, acid, metal polish, sugar, benzine and mineral oil, bales old newspapers, oil cakes, cast-iron, cask, coal, tar, drums, soda, turpentine, and other miscellaneous goods &c.

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Bombay, 15th September, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
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BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Panachand Dossaji and on account and at the risk of Mrs. L. P. Wigins the mortgagor sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, the following house-hold furniture and articles belonging to Mrs. L. P. Wigins:—One upright piano by Soundy and Co., pier tacle, cabinet, cane sofas and chairs, dining table, chairs, side-board dinner wagon, chest of drawers, almyrahs, cupboards, iron bed-steads, writing tables, marble top washing table, crockery glass-ware, silver tea-sets, silver salt-seller, bowl, Indian carpet, rugs, black-wood Indian carved table, and flower-pot stands etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 15th September, 1911.

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1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
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AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, at Clare Road, Byculla and Sultan Street and Kambeker Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail, the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of January, 1911, and made between Sidick Haji Hoosein of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the said Sidick Haji Hoosein who is now an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagees by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable properties hereunder described, on the dates hereunder mentioned.

1.—On TUESDAY the 3rd day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Clare Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 124, 273, 274, 278, New Nos. 1 A/13627, 1/13800, Old Survey Nos. 302, 313, 314, New Survey No 1 A/3584, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under E. Ward No. 3765 (3), and Street No. 20 (B), and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to Ardeshir Carshedji Powwalla, and on or towards the north by the Adelphi Hotel property, and on or towards the south by vacant land belonging to Ardeshir Carshedji Powwalla.

2.—On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate and fronting on the eastern side of Sultan Street or Sultan Sarang or Fagla Tandel Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 718, assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2779, and Street Nos. 37 and 39, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla Noorani, on or towards the south by the property of Morarji Visram, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage on or towards the west by the said Tandel Street.

3.—On THURSDAY the 5th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambeker Street, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2583 and Street Nos, 139-145, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 52 admeasuring in length seventy feet or thereabouts, and in breadth forty-eight feet or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Kambeker Street aforesaid on or towards the north by the house lately of Memon Oosman Vahidina and now of Allana Wahidina and Esmail Allana, and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Haji Gool Mahomed Jackeria and now of the deceased Haji Adam Sidick.

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HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Manila, Mukden (Fengtien), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, New York, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soigon.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits ..... Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, Manila, Cebu, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, Washington, Mexico, Panama, Colon, Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... £ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ... £ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tanis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandize to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, IPOH, JOHORE, KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, Do HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum required amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. H

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	77 5-8	(-)16	
do. Rentes	94 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	92 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	52 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-20 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20-47 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·86 1-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight	3 1-3		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		3-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £3,0000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 6,00,000,

Rs. 29,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 10,50,000 " to Bombay
" 7,20,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 47,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) Bombay 1s 4 15-16d.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 7,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 4,20,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 12,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4 1-16d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, Moderate business.
Futures	Firm.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Firm and very active.
Total Sales	8,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	nil.
Mid-Americans	7·11—24
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 15-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·21	6·15	6·13	6·12	6·12
+3	+3	+3	+3	+3

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.
6·13	6·15	6·16	6·17
+3	+3	+3	+3

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-33 Jan. 11-41.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct, 11·35 Jan. 11-46.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	32,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	.....
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	22,000
Spot Cotton—	11·65 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11-31—01	Declined on unfavourable financial conditions and Wall Str. et selling and advanced on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11-40—03	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	11 9-16—3-16
Futures—Month of Oct.	11·28—06
Do. do Dec.	11·32—06
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	Nominal.
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Tone—Steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	37 3-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Easier.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.—	Nominal.—No sellers.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Buyers &c.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	37 1-2
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship Nominal.	
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	56 7-8—3-8.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Done.	
Brown Cawnpore	52 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Buyers.	

Tone of Rapeseed—Holders asking higher prices.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	75 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	69+1
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 11—Sept.-Oct.—Value.—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Brazlers	£ 67
Yellow Metal	d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 55 7-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	37
" Mutton Tallow	40 1-2

General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firmer.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	20 3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Dull. None offering.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	19 6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	17 6—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	October.
Tone—Easier owing realizations.	
Similar Crystal C & F India	22 6—Sellers.
Inc. Shipments	Jan.-March.
Months of —Nothing offering.	
Tone—Quiet. Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	17 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 to 18 C and F Calcutta	.....
	Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912—13 3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	.....
Do. do.	.....
	Sept.-Nov.—16 6—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta	.....
Do. do.	.....
	Sept.-Nov.—17 1 1-2—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	.....
	Sept.-Nov.—17 3—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912—15 9—Value.

General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [14th Sept. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Sept. 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	24	29,376
B B and C I Railway	23	27,154

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	171
Do. do Marks	188 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	133
Shanghai "	176
Japan "	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Ready	Rs. 95 13 0
Forward	" 95 11 0

BULLION:—We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	" 61 4 0
" 1st Settlement	" 61 4 0
" 2nd "	" 61 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market is very firm on account of natives buying as the crop reports in India are unfavourable. The sentiment of the natives is very bullish. Exporters are doing nothing and the local mills are the best buyers in the ready market.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 316	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	" 315	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	" 313	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	" 304-3	"
Fine M G Khandesh	" 294	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	" 284	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 308	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 303	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 298	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	" 285	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	7,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·16	6·09	6·05	6·05
—05	—06	—07	—07

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·06	6·07	6·09	6·10	6·11
—06	—06	—06	—06	—06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 13 4 0 B.T.
Forward	" 12 4 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—The market is easy. We Quote:—

Yellow Guserat ready	Rs. 9 9 0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready	" 8 14 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 59 0 0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat	" 65 0 0 "
Black Kutni	" 50 8 0 "

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady, We Quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 12 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready	Rs. 27 2 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready	Rs. 11 4 0 B.T.

MOWRASEED:—Tone firm. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 4 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—The market firm. We quote:—

White Pissi ready	Rs. 5 4 0 R.T.
" " Apr.-May	Rs. 5 10 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,720
Bank of India	67
Bank of Baroda	70
Eastern Bank	76
Indian Specie	51 1 2

MILLS.

New Great Eastern	152 1-2
Luxmi Cotton Mill	1,312 1-2

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	136 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	139 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	173
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	498 3-4

A big lot of Bank of Bombay Shares has been placed at Rs. 1,720.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	121 Bales
Wheat	16,444 cwts.
Linseed	3,958 "
Rapeseed	1,353 "
Gingellyseed	1,119 "
Poppyseed	1,617 "
Groundnuts	740 "
Castorseed	3,374 "
Rice	7,633 "
Myrabollams	2,966 "
Cottonseed	15,754 "
Mowraseed	3,753 "
Gram	1,052 "
Joowar	16,465 "
Maize	Nil

MEMORANDUM.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st August 1911 in India and in England amounted to £19,459,061 and was held in the following form:—

1. Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1 = Rs. 15.) £1,934,302,
2. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice £1,167,616.
3. British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds £16,357,143

total 19,459,061.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received a telegram from London intimating that the Directors have declared and interim dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Dco Balduino," Sept. 15.

Passengers per Italian Mail s. s. Dco Balduino Capt D. Maganzini, sails to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 5 Shed, 12-30 noon (Standard Time) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 10-30 a.m. (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit:—

Augustin, Sister	Lorbeer Miss M
Biancotti, Rev O	Long, Mr and Mrs two children
Branco Mr and Mrs	
Chatubhijdas Mr	Motwi, Mahomed Husain
Costes, Capt and Mrs	Madden, Mr C W and master
Chelaram, Mr	
D'Albdquerque, Mr J P	Nomani, Mr and Mrs
Dongti, Mr A	Oomrigar, Mr N H
Degrossi, Mr Gino	Park, Rev G W Mrs and two Misses
Dutt, Mr L	
Gilroy, Mr J	Poulnais, Rev
Holtoro Mr J	Prasad, Mr
Holt, Rev	Reddy, Mr K K
Hunt, Miss	Rynd, Col J S
Holland, Rev W E	Son, Mr & P
Ilcs, Miss	Sezre, Mr and Mrs
Jousset, Mr P	Vedantacharlar, Mr C E
Khiaram, Mr	Varulkar, Miss H P
Lauder, Rev	Wey, Miss J E
Larard, Mr H	Walker, Capt H
Le Meur, Mr. Mrs and child	Winn, Mr E G

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SMITHER—Cambell, Sept. 7, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev Norman Bennett, Richard, son of the late Major T Smither, I A, and grandson of the late Major W Myers-Wright, I A, to Flora McBean daughter of the late James Colin Campbell, P W D, and granddaughter of the late Donald Campbell Perthshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

HAY-ELLIS—Sept. 8, at Bangalore, James William, of the Mysore Public Works, son of C J Hay-Ellis, late Superintendent, People's Park, Madras, aged 40 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

In sad and loving memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM REEVES FOSTER, who died at Bombay on the 15th September, 1910.

Not lost, but gone before.

Where Bliss reigns unconfined.

Hence, Lord, Thy comfort pour on me left here behind.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Fall of Troy." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a.m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Those who love their profession spend their whole time and strength in cultivating it."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 16th instant.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—The Catholics Staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay will celebrate their annual Thanksgiving Mass at Mount Mary's Church, Bandora Hill, on Sunday, the 17th September, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), Revd. Fr. Allinger, S. J. of St. Xavier's College, will preach on the occasion.

Y. M. M. A.—The following is a copy of a telegram received from the Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam, in reply to the message of condolence, sent on Sunday last by the Young Men's Mahomedan Association:—"Kindly convey to the members of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association, the Nizam's sincere acknowledgments of their sympathy with His Highness—Ahmed Husein."

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the 17th instant the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthna Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will lecture on "Wordsworth's Prelude." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gokuldas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day:—

March	The Tiger's Tail ..T. W. Thurban
Valse	Valse Des Fleurs..Tschaikowsky
Selection	Carmen ..Biset
Dance	In the Shadows ..Herman Finck
Selection	Midsummer Night's Dream ..Mendelssohn
Valse	Comedie D'Amour ..Gustave Colin
Selection	The Count of Luxemburg ..Franz Lehar

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pherose C. Sethna presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter forwarded an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,445 for the work of remodelling the common house-gully situated to the North of 1st Agiary Lane and West of Dhunji Street. This house-gully was at present defective and required to be remodelled and he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 232A (1) of the Municipal Act, to his having the necessary work carried out and to the expenses incurred being recovered from the owners of the respective premises abutting on the gully in proportion. He also requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the estimated cost, Rs. 1,445, being met by an advance from Surplus Cash Balance pending subsequent adjustment against recoveries to be made from the owners of the premises.

The sanction asked for the Commissioner was granted.

The Commissioner also forwarded an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,622 for the work of remodelling the common house-gully between Abdul Rehman Street, Sarang Street, Janjiker Street and Pinjari Street. This gully was at present defective and required to be remodelled and he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 232A (1) of the Municipal Act, to his having the necessary work carried out and to the expenses incurred being recovered from the owners of the respective premises abutting on the gully in proportion.

The Committee granted sanction in this case also.

A PRINCE'S COMPLAINT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Godinho, pleader, on behalf of his client Kumar Shree Mansur Khachar of Jasdan presented an information, charging Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saranja, managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, with criminal breach of trust in respect of part of some jewellery, which the complainant had pledged with the Bank as security for an advance made to him of Rs. 2,10,000.

Recently a notice was issued against Mr. Chunilal at the instance of the complainant, but the Magistrate had discharged it after hearing Counsel's arguments. In the present information the complainant alleged that, at the hearing of the previous notice the jewellery was produced before his worship, and after the hurried inspection he had of it in Court he had at once informed his worship that a quantity of jewellery had been abstracted from it and replaced with articles of inferior value. The complainant further said that two of the missing bracelets were produced as exhibits in a case instituted by Readymoney against one Ismail Noor Mahomed. According to the latter the said bracelets were pledged with him by A. K. Readymoney, on the 5th of October 1907, at a date on which the bracelets ought to have been in the possession of the Bank.

His Worship ordered a notice to be issued and made it returnable on the same day that the other notice is to be heard.

Mr. Godinho said the other side did not propose to prosecute their application for transferring the other case from this Court to the Mazagon Court.

Mr. Kapadia, who appeared for Mr. Readymoney, said that that was the case.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged 21 persons with possessing small quantities of cocaine. The accused were arrested at Null Bazaar, and there was among them a boy named Bala Nath who had two grains of cocaine on him. His Worship ordered the boy to be sent to the Reformatory for a period of five years, and sentenced the rest of the accused to pay fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Damages Awarded.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the suit, brought by C. E. Calais against the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Company Limited, to recover damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. J. D. Davar, with the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, was for the defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, reviewed the evidence in the whole case, and said that there could be no doubt that, if the defendants had been able to substantiate the charges against the plaintiff, the manager would have been justified in dismissing the plaintiff, but as regards the most serious of them, no attempt had been made to substantiate them by evidence. Till the morning of the 14th February, there was no evidence of anything which had occurred between the plaintiff and the manager to disturb the harmonious relations, which had existed between them. It was not suggested in the written statement that the plaintiff before that date had been guilty of anything, which might in any way be considered as a breach of his contract with the defendants, or which might have required a warning from his superiors. The manager, in cross-examination, did suggest that the plaintiff was insolent to him in October 1910, but no particulars had been given, and his Lordship could attach no importance to that or connect it with the events of the 14th of February.

After discussing the evidence relating to the events of that day, his Lordship said that, as far as he could form an opinion from comparing the demeanour of the manager, Deliry, and the plaintiff in the witness box, he had no hesitation in thinking that Mr. Deliry was far more likely to get excited and talk loudly than the plaintiff. Mr. Deliry evidently got excited very easily, whereas the plaintiff stood the strain of cross-examination very well. The sanction of Mr. Reux, who was the only person in India holding a power of attorney from the directors, was obtained on a misrepresentation of facts. If Mr. Reux had had the real facts of the case before him, his Lordship thought (and his letter of the 17th February justified His Lordship in so thinking) that he would have decided that it was not a case for dismissal; he would have told the plaintiff he must apologise and to Mr. Deliry at the same time that he was using the powers entrusted to him in an injudicious manner.

On the question of damages, his Lordship said that he should direct the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to be compensated for the natural and probable consequence of the breach of the contract, that they should consider the terms of the contract in the circumstances under which he was dismissed; that the plaintiff was brought from France into a foreign country on a three years' agreement and would find difficulty in getting similar employment, not only on account of his having been discharged for alleged disobedience to orders, but because as a Frenchman in India, speaking neither English or any of the vernaculars, he would be under peculiar disadvantages; that he might get similar employment, though not at the same rate of pay if he went back to France, but that he had to stop in India for the decision of this case. In Owen William vs. the G. E. Hotel Company, Mr. Justice Macpherson, said: "I can see no case of greatest hardship than that of a person of the plaintiff's class, who is brought out for the first time to India under a three years' agreement and then suddenly and without having given any cause for such a proceeding turned off before six months of the engagement is completed." In another case the plaintiff was engaged for a period of ten years' service abroad. The jury awarded him one year's damages for wrongful dismissal, and that was held not to be excessive. In this case the plaintiff has been treated with very great harshness, and the absolutely unfounded charge of a very serious nature, which was made against him, has been persisted in to the end. Though he was able to get temporary employment for three months, and he is now employed at the Wellington Mews at Rs. 200 per month, the chances of getting permanent employment without going back to France are extremely meagre. If he did, no firm will offer a man in the country, the same rate of pay which he would have tooffer him as an inducement to leave his country. Plaintiff's pay with board and lodging came to Rs. 450 a month. In any event he was entitled to his pay from the 1st to 14th February and a free passage to France. His Lordship awarded the plaintiff Rs. 5,000 as damages inclusive and all costs of the suit.

THE SECOND CASE.

In delivering his judgment in the second suit brought against the same company for the same cause of action by an employee named Ladue, his Lordship said that there could be no doubt that if the defendants had been able to substantiate the charges, the manager was justified in dismissing the plaintiff, but at the hearing the most serious of those charges were abandoned and the defendants had relied on the allegations that the plaintiff had left his work without permission on the 14th February and that he was incompetent.

After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship said that what the manager had stated in the course of his evidence was an afterthought, and he must be bound by what he wrote immediately after the occurrence on the 14th and on the 20th February, and found that the plaintiff did not leave the workshop on the 14th February, under such circumstances that he had been guilty of misconduct of such a character as to justify his dismissal.

Dealing with the charge of incompetence, his Lordship said, if a master on discovery that his servant had been guilty of misconduct which would justify a dismissal yet elected to continue to keep him in his service, he could not at any subsequent time dismiss him on account of that which he had waived or condoned. It was important that the plaintiff did not call upon the defendant to furnish particulars of the alleged incompetance, but at the hearing the defendant elected to proceed to proof of only one instance of incompetence, alleged to have been shown by the plaintiff in the execution of his work.

After referring to the evidence on that point, his Lordship referred to his judgment in the suit brought by Macdonald against Alcock Asdown and Company, and found that it had not been proved that the plaintiff showed any incompetence or even unskilfulness. Even if he had, his Lordship went on to say, that could not justify his dismissal nearly five months later without any further instance of incompetence being proved. It was clear that the charge of incompetence was thrown in, in the hopes that it might strengthen the case for dismissal which otherwise it might be difficult to justify.

With regard to damages, his Lordship referred to his judgment in the previous suit and said the plaintiff had been treated with very great harshess and absolutely unfounded charges of a very serious nature made against him had been persisted in to the end. Though he had been able to get temporary employment for three months, he was now unemployed and the chances of his getting any permanent employment, without going back to France, were extremely meagre. Even if he got such employment in India, he would not be likely to secure the same rate of pay as he was getting under the agreement. His pay was Rs. 180 a month plus Rs. 100 for board and free lodging, say an equivalent of Rs. 320 a month with the benefit of a rise in October, 1911, under his agreement. In any event he was entitled to his pay from the 1st to the 14th February and to a free passage to France. His Lordship awarded him as damages Rs. 4,000 inclusive, and the costs of the suit.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

On Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod, parties in the mortgage suit brought by Mulraj Khatao against Naranji Dwarkadas and Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Teizpal, took an order by consent, whereby the first defendant Naranji Dwarkadass agreed to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit including the costs, the plaintiff had been ordered to pay to the second and third defendants.

This suit, it will be remembered, was dismissed by his Lordship as against the second and third defendants as he could not admit the mortgage deed for want of registration. A decree was passed against the first defendant who admitted the claim. The suit was in respect of Parla properties.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER REFUSED.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar delivered judgment on the motion for a receiver in the suit brought by Havabai and another against Mariambai and others for the partition of the property of one Haji Mahomed Abba.

His Lordship, in course of his judgement said:—This is a suit filed by two of the daughters of Haji Mahomed Abba, a Halai Memon, who, died intestate on the 1st of February 1906. The defendants are the widow, the mother, the four sons and the daughters of the said Haji Mahomed Abba. The deceased was carrying on business during his life time in hides and skins, and besides owning certain immoveable properties in Bombay, had a tanning Factory at Dharavi. The third and fourth defendants are the adult sons of the deceased and are and have been admittedly in possession and management of their father's estate since the date of his death. The business of the deceased was continued for the benefit of the family up to the 22nd of July, 1911, on which date the third and fourth defendants announced that they dissolved partnership and would continue the business from and after the 24th of July, 1911, on their own account. This announcement seems to have been the cause of trouble in the family, the result of which is this suit by two of the married daughters of the deceased. The plaintiffs, after filing this suit, are now applying for the appointment of a receiver of the estate. This application of the plaintiffs which is aimed against defendants 3 and 4, is not supported by any of the other defendants and is resisted by defendants 3 and 4.

The principal ground urged against the third and fourth defendants continuing any longer in possession and management of the estate of the deceased is that they are making many and large claims adversely to the estate. No doubt that is true. For instance, defendants 3 and 4 say that the property No. 10 in the list of immovable properties annexed to the plaint is the personal property of themselves. They also allege that by far the most important and valuable property amongst the list No. 5 and known as the Parel Market was a gift made by the father to themselves and their two younger brothers, defendants 5 and 6. And they claim that from the profits and rents of that property they have acquired certain other properties mentioned in the same list and which they claim for themselves and their two brothers, to the exclusion of the other heirs. The learned counsel for the plaintiffs drew my attention to the books of the deceased and pointed out what appeared to be alterations and erasures in those books. He also contended that defendants 3 and 4 having started the same business as that of their father on their own account must be taken to be carrying on a rival business and that, therefore, they were not proper parties to wind up the old family business.

The one question for me to consider is, whether, having regard to the admitted facts before me, it is just or convenient that a receiver should be appointed of the property of the deceased. In considering that question I have to consider whether the estate is safe in the hands of defendants 3 and 4 or whether there is a chance of any part of it being either misappropriated or wasted, or improperly managed, so as to cause loss or damage to the other parties interested in the estate or be prejudicive of any prejudice whatever to them. The Advocate-General at the hearing on behalf of defendants 3 and 4 has offered to give any and every undertaking which the Court would feel disposed to impose on his clients. He has explained that the adult brothers were constrained to stop the family business, because they were told by their legal advisers that in the case of minors they would have the option of repudiating their interest in the business and would not be liable for any losses. To say the least of it, that seems to me to be a reasonable explanation of their conduct. Their counsel have offered to pay Rs. 300 a month as rent for the use of the Dharavi Factory and he has offered to give up possession, in case anybody offered higher rent. He has offered to give an undertaking not to charge or transfer or alienate any of the properties mentioned in the plaint, including the one they claim for themselves and those which they claim jointly with their two younger brothers. I am assured, and I have no reason to distrust the assurance, that the old family business is very nearly wound up and that the defendants 3 and 4 have kept correct and separate accounts of that business. And the circumstance that weighs most with me in coming to the conclusion, I have come to, that in this case the appointment of a Receiver is unnecessary, is that although the relations between the parties are strained and embittered and the fight on the motion was both keen and acrimonious, there is not a single allegation in any of the affidavits that the defendants 3 and 4 have hitherto misappropriated or wasted the estate of the deceased. I am prepared to say that in my opinion there is no reason whatever to apprehend any danger to the estate of the deceased, and I think, having regard to the management of the family business which has resulted in a profit of 3 lakhs since the date of the death of the deceased, it is eminently desirable that the 3rd and 4th defendants should complete the winding up of that business.

Under the circumstances and for the reasons I have given above, I make no order on this motion but accept the following undertakings from defendants 3 and 4.—(a) That they will not charge, encumber, transfer or alienate any one of the properties mentioned in the list annexed to the plaint; (b) that they will keep correct and separate accounts of the rents, profits and outgoings of each one of those properties; (c) that they will wind up the old family business with all convenient despatch and keep a correct account of their dealings with the stock-in-trade of the old business and that from the date of dissolution they will not debt themselves with Rs. 300 a month as the rent of the tannery belonging to the family and used by them for their new business. This part of the undertaking will be without prejudice to the right of any of the parties to the suit to prove that defendants 3 and 4 are liable to be debited with a larger sum for rent than Rs 300 a month; and (d) that they will deposit all the books of the estate and the business of their father with their solicitors, and give them instructions to give full and free inspection of every such book at all times during business hours of working days to the plaintiffs solicitors or their agents, and that such solicitors may take copies of any entry or entries or account in those books and initial any of them, if they desire to do so. On these undertakings given on behalf of defendants 3 and 4 by the Advocate-General, I make no order on the notice of motion. Costs of all parties will be costs in the cause.

POLICE COURTS.

COMPLAINT AGAINST PARSI DOCTOR.

The Accused Acquitted.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, delivered judgment in the case in which Dr. Behramshah Hormusji Cooper, house surgeon, Byculla Infirmary of the G. I. P. Railway, stood charged with having forcibly kissed Minnie Ross, (14), daughter of a luggage inspector on the same Railway, and complainant in the case.

Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for the accused; while Mr. Payne appeared for the complainant.

The following is the full text of the judgment:—

The accused Behramshah Hormusji Cooper is charged with having kissed Minnie Ross, a girl of about 14 years of age, at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Byculla, on the 19th of August last, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby outrage her modesty. At the outset I may say that this is a case which I think would not have come into Court were it not for the very exaggerated view held and the great interest taken in it by the Police officers concerned—an interest which the occasion certainly did not justify. As, however, the case is before me I proceed to consider the evidence which is partly direct and partly indirect, the latter consisting of evidence as to the conduct of Minnie Ross soon after the alleged occurrence and the conduct of the accused on the evening of the same day.

Minnie Ross is the only direct witness for the prosecution. In cross-examination Minnie Ross, after a little hesitation, denied that she took any medicine for her father that day from the Infirmary after the alleged incident; but Lillian Ross admitted that Minnie did so. Lillian stated that Minnie carried the bottle that day, that accused gave her the order for medicine on a piece of paper like Ex. No. 1, which her sister was carrying before he painted her throat, and that after her throat was painted she went to the compounder and got the bottle of medicine. In reply to Mr. Payne, Lillian Ross explained that she knew the medicine was for their father as he had told them that morning to get the medicine. Mr. Payne says that Lillian Rose made a mistake and must have had some other occasion in her mind, but this is not possible, because Minnie Ross had been treated for her throat since Tuesday, 15th August, and there is no evidence to show that Lillian was present at 11a.m., on any other day when Minnie's throat was painted, except the day in question. That was a Saturday and being a holiday for girls, Lillian and Bessie Norris accompanied Minnie. To my mind Lillian Ross seems to be the more intelligent of the two sisters and her statement about the medicine being taken for her father that day is supported by Ex. No. 1, the prescription paper of Mr. Ross, and I have therefore no hesitation in accepting her evidence as true on this point. As Minnie Ross has denied taking any medicine for her father on the 19th August, it bec

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German Line steamer Kaunzler. 1632 tons Captain E Schutt, arrived in habour yesterday from Durban via Zanaibar &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Deo Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain D Magasnini, will sail to-day for Genoa &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dalton Hall, 2,264 tons, Captain J F Gotst, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Towergate, 2,358 tons, Captain R M Jackson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta August 31, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, August 26, with a cargo of timber and 7 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Basreh September 3, via Karachi and Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 11th, 12th and 13th Sept. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince' and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt Jones...D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Fox .....Comdr Tancred .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr .....Luck..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Jones..... do
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

Steam

Hild.....719 Sulvesin.....F F Campbell & Co
Towergate.....2358 Jackson .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Sept. 14.

Devanha .....4850 Powell.....Shanghai...27-9.....P & O Co
Dalton Hall.....2264 Gorst.....T M & Co
Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Galles .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gramsbergen.....3151 Goot ....
Kassala .....2498 Wynd .....M M & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Lawada.....2124 Lane .....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 White .....Calcutta .....T M & Co
Palinus.....1934 Tallant ...Karachi...20-9...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels	Commanders	From
	Steam		
13	Towergate	Jackson	Calcutta, Aug 13
14	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok, Aug 26
	Kauzler	Schutt	Durban via Zanzibar &c

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Steam		
14	Kola	Elton	Bosreb, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Deo Balduino, Magansini, for Genoa, &c.
„ Dalton Hall, Gorst, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Hild, for Bangkok, &c
„ Salsette, for Aden, &c

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	From.
10	Elephanta	Negapatam
12	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
12	Ellenga	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens passed Suez on the 13th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on Saturday the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 95 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 52 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 72 bales wool, M Ratansi; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, K Keshowji and Co, 2,002 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,000 cwts bonemeals, R Kaderbhoy; 210 bales wool, N Khatow; 34 bales wool, T Tezpal; 136 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 200 bales wool H E Bode and Sons; 55 bales cotton waste, N Damjee; 40 bales wool, J Karra; 187 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 92 bales wool, M Joosub; 55 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—40 bales hemp, M Mooljee and Co; 1,250 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills; 16 bales hides, P E Boyce and Co; 750 cwts cottonseed, T Toolseedas; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 23 bales carpets, A Laduck.

Salsette s—3 bundles ivory, M Kassam.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—200 casks skins, Errico N Stein.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Hidalgo s—1,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—17,500 cwts cottonseed, 18,100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 32,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

Barrington Court s—8,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Tulsidas; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechery; 1,567 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 67,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—1,500 cwts crushed myrabollams, W Bechery; 96 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 1,750 cwts bone sinews, R Kaderbhoy; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 330 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 2,000 cwts oil cakes, J A Begbie and Co; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—7 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia s—25 baies cotton waste, M V Kothare and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—100 cwts cashernuts, M Jafferbhoy, 1,423 cwts wheat, 100 cwts rapeseed and 495 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 70 bales hemp, K Visram and Co,

FOR NEW YORK,

Olympia s—200 bales cotton waste, M V Kothare and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—200 bales twist M M Essabhoy, 251-2 cwts hingoo and 200 cwts ooplate S Vajir.

Tosa Maru s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy,

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—116 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	9
Total.....	1	2	79
Same date last year	2	2	76

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devcos Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 3 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 13 0	per two tins

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 15th Sept. 1911.

INOCULATION.

THERE are, it seems, some matters which are more carefully attended to in Karachi than in Bombay. Anti-plague inoculation is one of them, which brings itself forcibly into notice. Bombay, where the prevention vaccine is manufactured, is, strange as it may appear, the place whose people take least advantage of it and are the last to seek inoculation. The statement is discouraging, being true. Yet inoculation is steadily becoming more popular as well as more successful day by day throughout India, and the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory is sending out larger quantities of vaccine. From January to the end of August last the amount despatched to various parts of the country exceeded that of any whole year before. During the present month, we learn, the daily average output has exceeded seven thousand doses and if this rate continues the year's output will indeed be a record. In Karachi, the Municipal Health officer is encouraging resort to inoculation to the utmost of his ability and the whole of the menial staff of his Department have just been inoculated. Between 6th January and the 28th April some 1,180 persons were treated. Out of this number thirty-three left Karachi and three died from other causes, leaving 1,142 actually protected persons in the city during the prevalence of plague. A small number—a hundred and twenty-two remained inoculated. Of the uninoculated four were attacked and all four died. Of the inoculated three only were attacked and of these one died. If the 1,142 inoculated had suffered to the same extent as the 122 uninoculated they would have had thirty-six attacks and thirty-six deaths—a difference of 92 per cent as regards attacks and 97 per cent as regards deaths in favour of the inoculated. Returns such as these speak for themselves. In Bombay plague is still with us and within the past three weeks something like forty deaths have occurred. Resort to inoculation might have saved probably all these lives. We should like to know if any thing is still being done by way of inducing residents to undergo preventive inoculation in Bombay.

THE DISPERSAL OF RIOTERS.

NOT having had much experience of turbulent mobs in England, the authorities were at a loss, the other day, to know how to disperse them. When military assistance was resorted to the expedient was hit upon of firing blank cartridge and then with ball over the heads of the mob. In this country, so long ago as 1893, strict orders against the use of blank cartridge were issued, it being found in Bombay that when the mob discovered the fire harmless they became more turbulent and when ball was used the death-rate was all the heavier. When the military are asked to fire they must let that fire be as effective as possible, not firing "into the brown" but picking out those who appear to be inciting their comrades, and aim low. To fire over the heads of the crowd simply means that active participators in a disturbance go scot-free while inoffensive spectators at a distance are shot. The projectiles of the present-day rifle travel a long way and, even after the careful selection of a mark, may injure, several, but those hit are in the front of a crowd may be safely assumed to be leaders and their removal means the speedy restoration of order. Here, as in England, the question was asked whether the use of buck-shot might not have been ordered, but the object of using buck-shot is that it may scatter over as wide a range as possible and its effects in a crowded street would be much more terrible than ball. It is used on frontier posts, so as to make a snap-shot at an unseen marauder more likely to take effect, but is absolutely to be condemned for dealing with a street mob. Yet we find at Home, the Bishop of Chichester, in the press, solemnly puts forward a suggestion, from a humanitarian point of view, that buck-shot should be substituted for ball in the case of unavoidable conflict between troops and a mob of rioters.

The good Bishop means well; so also does another correspondent, who suggests that soldiers on strike duty should be armed with sporting guns instead of rifles, but the very idea is ridiculous. Instead of killing six they would blind and permanently disfigure a hundred. True a few men armed with sporting guns might scatter the most desperate crowd of rioters without immediately killing any, but the casually hit would be far greater and the after effects more than the permanent removal of a few of the ring-leaders, Moreover, the mob would not take soldiers seriously if they were unable to do more than "pepper" them. It is terrible to see, as in Liverpool, writes the correspondent of a London contemporary, soldiers marching about with their pouches full of cartridges, which in a modern military rifle will kill a man at two thousand yards and more. "The power, although it is withheld until the very last extremity, is too terrible when once it is aroused. The infantryman engaged on strike duty is the peaceful giant who withstands the insults and the attacks of his puny opponents until he can stand no more, and who then with one single movement crushes them. The soldier stands while brickbats are rained upon him. The Riot Act is read, and this does not calm the situation. The rioters have gleefully had it all their own way. Then the rifles speak, and the crowd flees shrieking as at Llanelly. Up to the last moment the soldier is passive and harmless under the rain of missiles. When he fires his power becomes suddenly and overwhelmingly disproportionate to the work in hand. One single bullet may go ploughing through half a dozen people, killing in its course mere foolish spectators; or it may miss the ringleaders and travelling on kill somebody half a mile from the scene of the conflict. This danger is ever present during rioting in the streets of a city." True, but that is where the writer misses the point. The soldier who fires does not do so blindly and it is rare that a carefully aimed bullet pierces more than the man who was aimed at. Moreover, if the foolish spectator gets hit there is little reason for regret, if he were not foolish he would remain indoors and not help to swell the mob and hamper the movements of those whose duty it is to keep the streets clear. And as to the use of a small special rifle, which has also been suggested, a mob, particularly a fanatical mob, would laugh at a weapon which merely pricked him. No, the service rifle is the only weapon and the mob must learn that when troops are called out they are not there for diversion. They are there to shoot and to kill if that measure is found to be necessary in the cause of law and order.

In this connection we find that the London policemen, who had not only to quell disturbances in the metropolis but were drafted here and there as disorder arose, have grievances, to which they are beginning to give utterance. Said one to a press representative, the other day, "It seems that railway rates are going to be raised, so that the public will be paying extra money to the railwaymen who caused all the trouble; but what is going to be done for the police who worked night and day to keep order?" Whether they will get extra pay or not is doubtful and there is little expectation that they will get time "off," which is supposed to be allowed them as compensation for emergency duty. "I was on duty for thirty-two hours at a stretch," said one. "First I had eight hours' ordinary work in the street. Then I was shifted to another district to guard a railway station for fourteen hours. Then I had ten hours in a third district guarding an electric power station." "I had four hours off duty in thirty-one hours," said another, "Then at the end of that thirty-one hours I had another eight-hour spell at a station. I did not feel very good tempered or bright at the finish, I can tell you, but you know what it means if you lose your temper; and as to going to sleep—well, you can't do it." Several of the men spoke to having been on duty for forty hours with only four hours' rest, and spells of twenty-four hours' continuous work do not seem to have been uncommon. Yet none of the men are grumbling about this. They say philosophically: "It's all in the week's work." Their fear is that they may not get extra pay or allowances. These hours are as nothing in comparison with those put in by the Bombay police at the time of the Mohurrum, while even the annual record is likely to be eclipsed this year, in which the mohurrum comes on top of the royal visit. But they complain not, nor do they "half bitterly, half humorously" give vent to their feelings as the London policemen, above quoted, are said to have done. The latter complain of the number of hours the men remained on duty at a stretch, that they have been taunted by women, hustled by roughs, and pelted with bottles and brickbats and have had to go through all this and also to stay on duty for hour after hour, until their physical endurance has been taxed to the uttermost, the force being too small to allow of its members being relieved after ten or twelve hours' duty during such crisis. But it is much easier to do this in England than in India.

NATIONAL MOTOR RESERVE.

LORD MONTAGU of Beaulieu has suggested an organisation of motorists to ensure adequate means of transport in national emergencies as a possible solution of such difficulties as those which arose through the recent dislocation of railway traffic. It is proposed that a national register of all willing to drive or lend their cars in times of crisis should be compiled, and that the Government should guarantee to keep the roads open and protect the cars while loading and unloading. The work which could be carried outwould include:—The carriage of mails, the supply of milk, ice, and medical necessaries, the supply of milk, fish, and perishable produce to London and other large towns, supplying country villages with food, the carriage of troops or police, and conveying passengers if on urgent business. The automobile Association and Motor Union at home have been consulted on the subject and it is believed that there would be no possible difficulty in organising a service of privately owned motor-car for use in times of national emergency, for the conveyance of necessary goods and food supplies, and also for the transport of police, troops, and passengers. Roughly speaking there are at this moment about 150,000 privately owned motor-cars in Great Britain, and a very large number of motor lorries, commercial cars, motor vans, motor omnibuses, etc. Two years ago the association organised the conveyance of a battalion of Guards from London to Hastings, and carried them, complete with equipment under service conditions, and there was not the slightest hitch or difficulty of any description in the transport. Members' cars were used to the number of 500, the large majority being driven by their owners. The Association has, at the present time, nearly 35,000 members, who own between them upwards of 50,00 motor cars and there is every reason to suppose that a very large proportion of these cars would be placed at the service of the Government should occasion arise. Of course the question of petrol has to be considered and it must be borne in mind that during the recent dock strike something like seventy-five per cent. of the motor omnibuses were off the road in London on account of lack of petrol. Home Office regulations were responsible for this and, in case the motorists reserve is formed, they must be protected against being dependent on daily imports for supplies. It is stated that in addition to the 35,000 members of the Automobile Association and Motor Union there are about 24,000 members of the Royal Automobile Club and affiliated organisations, some 2,000 members of the Commercial Motor Users' Association, owning over 10,000 vehicles, about 7,000 London motor cabs, and a large number of motor omnibuses—all of which could be placed at the service of the Government in case either of a Railway strike or of the necessity for rapidly moving troops from one point of England to another.

MAINE AND PROHIBITION.

IN spite of the smallness of the majority, by which a plebiscite of the State of Maine has decided to cease the prohibition of the liquor trade, the decision will no doubt be cited as a triumph for the opponents of prohibitory legislation. To an extent it may justifiably be so regarded, for it has required a change of view on the part of a large section of the community to bring about this result. Maine has been one of the most enthusiastic States of the Union for extreme temperance measures. It was the first to adopt prohibition, an Act for this purpose being passed largely through the influence of the temperance agitator, Neil Dow, in 1851. This was frequently amended, but after it had been in force in its various altered forms for thirty-three years, the people of Maine had become so convinced of the benefits of a system, under which neither public-house, nor brewery, nor distillery should exist, that they included prohibition in the constitution of the State and declared that it should remain for ever. It is therefore obvious that a big change in public opinion has taken place in Maine during the last twenty-seven years. As a matter of fact Maine's drink statistics do not show by any means a favourable aspect of the "crank" legislation, which had been adopted. Portland, its chief town, is known to be one of the most drunken places in America, and it shows a percentage of 605 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly behaviour to every 10,000 of its inhabitants. This, under a system, whereby nominally the manufacture and sale of liquor is prohibited, except "for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts!" Under this law the mayor or alderman, as might be selected, of each city have received all liquor, which might be sold under these exceptions from the State Liquor Commissioner, and in actual practice the law has degenerated into a rough and ready kind of local option. For the most part it has been executed according to the prevailing sentiment of the Municipalities. It has thus been a self-obvious failure, and there has for long been a strong movement for its repeal.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 8th instant Suez at 6 a.m. on Thursday.

IT is stated that the Maharaja of Nepal is seriously ill. The services of a specialist from home have been asked for by cable.

NEWS from Kabul states that Sardar Abdulla Khan Tokhi, Governor of Afghan-Turkistan died last month.

THE Chief Commissioner of North West Frontier Province will leave Nathia Gali on the 19th instant for Black Mountain Border and will reach Peshawar about the 1st October.

THE question of financing the Tropical School of Medicine in Calcutta has been settled. It is understood that the charge will be Imperial and the entire cost of the School will be borne by the Government of India.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending September 9, was 559, giving a death-rate of 28·66 per annum per thousand as against 32·33, the corresponding period of last year, and 36·90, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 48 died from fevers; 12, plague; 3, small-pox; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 44, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 122 affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 48, still-born; 87, old age and debility; and 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 14; Lingast, 2; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 251; Hindu low caste, 63; Musalman, 133; Parsi, 20; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 20; and European, 1. The total number of births was 435 as against 352 for the corresponding period of last year, and 354, the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

ENGLAND.

We have been in a most unhappy state lately Strikes and riots seemed the order of the day. Everything was disorganised; you had to "sort of sit on the door step" to be there when the London papers came in, for in about five minutes there were none. All sorts of food stuffs were scarce, and everything that went wrong, was, because it could not be got through on account of the strike. And now some people want to put all this unsettledness down to the great heat, and really if you were here, you would not wonder. It must be terrible to have to work under such unaccustomed conditions. I see from the papers that rain has fallen in most places; we in the west are still a blaze of sunshine. "Posology must play its part even with sunshine and with over doses bad effects may well be a probability. It is an interesting coincidence that labour troubles of no mean magnitude have broken out during an unwonted spell of sunshine. Of course, we are not regarding the strikes as caused by the heat, as the reasons for the prevailing unrest have many of them been obvious for many months. But it is not at all improbable that the heat has played its part in the form which the manifestations have taken. . . ."

THE LATEST ENGAGEMENT.

In a world in which daughters predominate the news of the latest engagement—that of Lord Camoys and an American heiress—has been received without enthusiasm. Lord Camoys is the twenty-seven-year-old head of one of the oldest Catholic families in England—the Stonors.—The future lady Camoys is said to be beautiful—as are all heiresses, especially when future peeresses—and is a daughter of one of the richest of New York financiers.

ON TROUSSEAUX.

Marriages have been many and trousseau-hunting as it is termed has kept us all busy. One can see a sign of the times in the matter of outfits. The other day I went to sample a smart girl's trousseau with a friend who, oddly enough, had helped to order her mother's; and this latter said the contrast was simply amazing. Twenty years back a smart trousseau meant a stock of clothes that would last a lifetime. Vast stores of boots, gloves, and "lingerie" were orderded and enough hats and gowns to see one through a couple of decades; now all is changed We live from hand to mouth and are bored with accumulations. We buy the wedding gown and one or two others and then restock our wardrobes three months later in Paris.

PASSING OF SENTIMENT.

"Soldiers, sailors, poets, and even those whose minds are set in commercial grooves, have hitherto been swayed no less by bright eyes and winning smiles than by the call to arms, the fascination of the sea, the voice of nature, and the excitement of the money market. But cupid is not as clever as of yore. Of course, there is a reason for it and the modern woman is by no means the sole cause. But it does rest with her whether this state of things shall be allowed to continue. She can see which way the wind is blowing and it is for her to trim her sails accordingly.

"Not that man alone is losing the sentiment, or perhaps it would be more correct to say lavishing his sentiment otherwhere than on the opposite sex. Those who are observant will have noted that women—and even children—nowadays seem to be less devoted than they used to be to what may be called objects of natural affection. The child, for example, who once gave her heart to her waxen baby, is now obsessed by her passion for the Teddy bear, and the puppy or the kitten, which once upon a time would have absorbed all the attention of her small brother, has been likewise ousted by this extraordinary modern creation, which has grown to such dimensions and become so inseparable a part of family luggage that the railway companies are positively rebelling against the space taken up in railway carriages by these queer idols. "We come to children of a larger growth, and find that a new motor or a new Pekinese will claim far more attention from the majority of women than a new baby. Gir's who would at one time have talked together of love and lovers, now discuss golf and hockey; young men, in their turn, prefer aviation, to flirtation, while cyclinders and steering gears, screws and motor spirit are of infinitely more interest to them than wine, women, and song."

PAPER BAGS.

Now we have heard a great deal lately of the advantages of cooking everything in paper bags. It is not to make our food look prettier but to bag as it were those succulent juices which the cook, unused to the secrets of nature, generally insist upon giving to the pigs In fact, it seems that all the best part of our dinner went either to the stye or down the sink. What arrived upon the dining-room table was enough to make the modern scientist of food values positively shudder. At last the secret is out. In future nothing will be lost.

Telfridges and Gamages give daily demonstrations of food cooked in paper bags. You see your lunch cooked and then eat it, if you feel disposed. For my part a good cook could satisfy me in the old-fashioned way of cooking and I got along very well, without these succelent juices.

MODERN CONVERSATION.

Sometimes when one hears people conversing in superlatives one cannot help wishing that all topmost notes could be taxed. We remember hearing a conversation between two young ladies of fashion recently, which ran on these lines. First young lady: "I simply adore logan berries!" (or some article of food.) "They are so exquisitely subtle. I eat basketfuls of the beloved things." Second young lady: "How perfectly wonderful!" The last phrase was indeed, reiterated by the second young lady throughout. It was like a motif in a piece of music. Yet, strangely enough, the first young lady never said anything wonderful, unless it be wonderful to use extravagant language in the most inappropriate way. It is really rather serious—this abuse of language. Is it too late in the day to plead for a little sobriety, to save "love" and "adore" and "worship" on the one hand, "hate" and "detest" and "loathe" on the other, from being so much diluted by a wrong use that it becomes impossible to be moved by them when they are really appropriate. If an unbecoming hat is to be described as "terrible" what word is there for a cruel face that inspires terror? We have many societies for the abolition of this and that, the protection of that and this. Why not one for the Protection of Language, or for the Abolition of the Topmost Note!

THE STRIKE.

It was said on Saturday that there were serious difficulties in the way of getting Queen Alexandra and her sister, the Empress, safely from Studley Royal to London, in order to start on their journey to Denmark. The suggestion was made to Her Majesty that they should motor to Scarborough when the visit to Lord and Lady Ripon came to an end, and that the Royal yacht should meet them there, although the harbour and anchorage are indifferent. As the railway strike is happily at an end, there will be now no need for Her Majesty to avail herself of the alternative route. Petrol became very scarce and there was a fear that even motors might fail us. I heard that Lord Derby paid five shillings a gallon for some on Saturday, and that thrifty people were buying up what they could in order to have sufficient to start off to London with, if the Great Northern Railway service ceased altogether, as the Midland had already done.

HARROGATE.

I meet Princess Victoria constantly walking about with Miss Lascelles, leading her black Aberden dog. She dresses very quietly and simply. I have seen her wearing a black dress with a narrow white stripe in it, and sometimes she has on a black skirt with a white muslin blouse trimmed with black ruched ribbon, and once I met her dressed in a black coat and skirt with a neat toque. Her Royal Highness is doing the "cure" here very conscientiously; she drinks the sulphur-water and has sulphur baths, and her hands are "packed" in mud. The mud treatment is like that at Marienbad, and there are mud baths and mud "packing" for hands and feet here which are quite as well done as at Marienbad. Princess Victoria escape a good deal of notice when walking in the street, or on the stray, or in the gardens, because she is not well known to the visitor's eye, but a little crowd waits for her outside the Royal-Bath House, where it has become known she takes her bath, every evening about six However, the Princess circumvents their curiosity by a simple ruse. The motor in which she returns home after her bath waits for her ostensibly at the main entrance, but the Princess goes quietly out by a side or back way, and an attendant comes out and says audibly, "Her Royal Highness says that you need not wait" which being interpreted means that she is waiting the other side in a quite street to be picked up? But as the news the crowd disperses, as is intended I heard that the Princess was rather badly mobbed when she came out of the theatre one night.

One day when we were passing we saw Princess Victoria outside in the garden, and just then young King Manuel came along and went in at the gate, and going up to the Princess, kissed her on the cheek for all the passers-by to see! King Manuel is staying at one of the hotels here, and is also doing a "cure," chiefly for his nerves. It is easy to realise what a sinister effect the tragic events crowded into the last few years must have have had on the nervous system of so young and inexperienced a monarch: first of all the agonising shock of seeing his father and brother killed, and then the loss of his throne, and the strain of long anxiety. I hear that the course of waters and baths he is taking here are doing him so much good that he will remain on until the middle of September.

STARTLING.

A bewitchingly smart cap made of velvet, remotely and yet sufficiently reminiscent of the Tam o' Shanter, is lifted at one side and there trimmed with a wool thistle and a spun-glass aigrette. The velvet is black, the thistle shows many shades of blue, and the aigrette is orange and brown, a charming medley of shades. Why should a waistbelt made of feathers be one of fashion's contributions to the autumn programme, unless is be with a view to pleasing those who rejoice in novelties? It is not a sensible suggestion, but small feathers closely packed together are deemed very smart now. They are the feathers of barn-door fowls and game birds that are used, dyed to meet the needs of their manipulators. A pair of boudoir shoes is made all of glossy brown feathers, mingled with the metally green that is seen millinery so often now. There are plumage hatbands, too, which take the place of ribbon upon felt hats, and with their usual delightful inconsequence the brims of such hats are in some cases made of white net elaborately embroidered with white floss silk.

MISTRESS AND SERVANT.

Whatever may be the fate of the National Insurance Bill, recent legislative proposals show a tendency to improve the position of the domestic servant. Under Mr. Lloyd George's scheme, that class are not unlikely to benefit considerably more than the working man, inasmuch as being brought into direct personal relations with their employers, they will probably have attendance during illness without the necessity of any outlay. The mistress who employs a peripatetic charwoman on certain days of the week will have to pay insurance for her as well as for her household servants. In small households where accounts are very carefully balanced, remarks a writer in the "Woman at Home", the pinch is likely to be felt by the mistress, for the employe will very probably endeavour to have both payments at the expense of the employer, particularly where the latter has a knowledge of the immediate necessities of the employe, of which the State takes no heed. Another bill, recently introduced, and described as "the servants' charter," would, if it ever became law, compel mistresses to give their departing maids characters on pain of a fine not exceeding £25. The wording of the bill is drastic, and is not unlikely to inspire terror in the hearts of mistresses with recalcitrant Hebes. "Any employer," we are told, "who shall refuse to give to the applicant such testimonial or character note, or a copy thereof, or who shall wilfully and maliciously make false statements respecting the character or competence of the applicant in such certificate, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding £25." The domestic servant of the future will be a very well-protected young person. But whether, considering her many demands on leisure and the possible penalties attaching to the mistress who ventures to say what she thinks of her, when she leaves in a hurry, she will be much sought after, remains to be seen.

AT SIGHT OF A HOBBLE SKIRT.

"Wummun! It's reedeeculous for ye toe think o' sich feerfu' gear!" "Hoots, mon! Dinna ye see it's just made wi' aboot hauf the material!"—"Punch."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from 7th October.

Mr. C.H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., Superintendent, Managed Estates, Kathiawar, has been allowed an extension of four days of furlough.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for 5 months and 16 days of furlough.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr A S Holland, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr W M F Clarke, pending further orders.

Mr H O Moore, Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police vice Mr J A Hoyes, deceased.

Mr. A F Maconochie, I C S, to be Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr C M Baker, I C S, to act as Collector of Nasik.

Major G E Stewart, M B, F R C S E, I M S, to be Superintendent of Mahabaleshvar.

Mr. D. R. Sawhney, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Ghar Canals District to the Karachi Canals District.

Mr. A. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, to the Jamrao Canal Division.

Mr. W. L C. Trench, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Jamrao Canal District to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.

Mr. C G. Henderson, I. C. S., Acting Collector of Thana, is allowed such privilege leave and such furlough as may be due to him on 7th October or subsequent date.

HOMELESS PATHANS.

Police Action in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

FRANCE SENDS HER REPLY TO GERMANY.

War Minister's Confidence in the Army.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, SEPT. 14.

The French reply to the German counter-proposals was despatched to Berlin last night.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

M. Messimy, French Minister of War, in a letter congratulating the troops on their "superb endurance" during the three days' manœuvres in the Besançon district, declares that with such an army the Republic can pursue the realisation of its ideal of liberty and justice.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The German Socialist Congress has passed a resolution that the party shall move in the Reichstag that, when international differences arise, the Government shall be bound to summon the Reichstag and render an account of the situation.

The Congress also protested against the dearness of food.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A contingent of the Belgian Army, whose time should have expired to-morrow, has been retained with the colours until further notice.

PARIS, SEPT. 14.

The French desiderata are outlined in the *Temps* to-day. France will give military and financial assistance to the Sultan of Morocco, who will furnish the requisite administrative and financial guarantees. The Sultan, aided by France, remains the sole master of the public services and enterprises Absolute equality is assured to all nationalities in tendering for public works. Germany must agree to recommend the new arrangements to the approval of the Powers signitary to the Algeciras Act.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Berlin Bourse has sustained a fresh set-back, but this is attributed more to continued withdrawals of French capital than to anxiety regarding the negotiations.

French newspaper forecasts of the French reply are being favourably received by the German Press.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Complete Victory of Spaniards.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Spaniards have gained a complete victory over the Moors after desperate engagements.

The total Spanish casualties were 18 killed and 77 wounded. The Moors lost 700 killed.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Colonel Bremond's force has come into contact with the Arabs investing Sefru.

A French lieutenant has been seriously wounded.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES END.

Kaiser's Thanks to Aviators.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The first big action in the German manœuvres resulted in the failure of the defenders to capture the invaders' position.

The aeroplanes are working magnificently in discovering ruses like sham trenches.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The German Army manœuvres have ended.

The defenders retrieved their failure to check the advance of their opponents by capturing a position by a brilliant cavalry charge.

The German Emperor has sent his personal thanks to the aviators.

A message from Dimmin states that while the German Army airship, M 3, was descending owing to engine defects it caught fire. The seven officers jumped out and sustained slight injuries.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Rescision in Maine after Sixty Years.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A plebiscite taken in the State of Maine has resulted in a bare majority in favour of the repeal of the law prohibiting the liquor trade, which was incorporated in the constitution in 1884.

NEW YORK, SEPT 14.

The State of Maine has decided, after taking a referendum, by a narrow majority, upon the abolition of the liquor prohibition.

[The first prohibitory Act in Maine was passed in 1851, and was frequently amended. In 1884 an amendment to the constitution was adopted which declared the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and their sale "except for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts" for ever prohibited.]

AN AUSTRALIAN VETO BILL.

ADELAIDE, SEPT. 14.

The Council has rejected by 10 votes to 4 the Government's Veto Bill, which provides for the restriction of the powers of the upper house.

DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The drought has come to an end in the north, and there have been heavy rains at Bradford and in North Wales. Showers have also fallen in the south of England.

DISORDERS IN CHINA.

Foreigners Leave Cheng-tu.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKAU, SEPT. 14.

According to reports published in the native Press, the Viceroy's yamen at Cheng-tu has been destroyed.

It is further reported that all foreigners have left under escort.

An edict has been published, reproaching the people with ingratitude, and threatening the recalcitrants with the severest punishment.

Precautions are being taken to ensure the safety of the many foreigners at Chung-King.

PEKIN, SEPT. 14.

The Viceroy of Sze-Chuan has two thousand modern troops at his disposal at Cheng-Tu, and eight thousand altogether in Sze-Chuan.

SOUTH AFRICA'S "BLACK PERIL."

A Bishop's Warning.

PIETERMARITZBURG, SEPT. 14.

The Rt. Rev. F. S. Baines, Bishop of Natal, has recommended to the Synod a resolution urging that the law for the protection of the womanhood of all races should be vigorously, but impartially enforced.

The Bishop uttered a warning against any action calculated to undermine the trust of the natives in British fairness.

FOOD RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Arrest of a Labour Agitator.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

A Labour agitator from Paris has been arrested at Charleville for inciting demonstrators, in connection with the agitation against the high prices of food, to acts of *sabotage* on the Railways.

Wild Rioting at Creil.

LONDON, SEPT, 14.

As a result of Labour leaders' agitation, in connection with dearness of food, wild rioting took place all yesterday at Creil, where the market and shops were looted. Repeated cavalry and infantry charges were made against barricades and one man was killed.

The soldiers were pelted with cobblestones and bottles, and twenty-two were seriously injured. There were numerous disorderly demonstrations elsewhere.

BREST DOCKYARD.

Serious Threat of the Men.

The men of the Brest dockyard have announced that they will prevent the launch of the battleship "Jean Bart," until a rise in wages is granted.

CIVIC VISIT TO VIENNA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 14.

The Lord Mayor of London's visit came to a conclusion with a grand banquet last night. Most cordial toasts were exchanged.

BIG NEW YORK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14,

The firm of Messrs. Van Schaick and Co., of the Stock Exchange has failed for four million dollars. The money is mostly secured.

THE ST. LEGER.

Winner's Time and Place Betting.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The winner's time in the St. Leger was 3 minutes, 5 3-5 seconds.

The place betting was 2 to 1 on King William, 5 to 4 on Lycaon and 5 to 4 on Prince Palatine.

PASSENGER RATES RAISED.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Atlantic Companies have raised their steerage rates by five shillings.

REVOLUTIONARY STRIKE IN SPAIN.

Martial Law at Bilbao.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A serious industrial and revolutionary strike has broken out in North-Western Spain.

The miners at Orviedo attempted to blow up a railway bridge.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Bilbao, where the troops charged and fired on the mob. Business is paralysed.

THE NECKLACE CASE.

Mrs. Cameron Released.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Mrs. Cameron, who together with her husband, Lieutenant Cameron, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude in connection with the theft of a pearl necklace at Edinburgh in June last, has been released on considerations of health.

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

St. Andrew's University is celebrating its quincentenary. A distinguished company of overseas delegates are there, notably from India and South Africa.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Over a hundred universities are represented at St. Andrew's celebrations. The King has sent a long message, saying that he is proud of his association, and that of his predecessors with St. Andrew's.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Four Hundred Official Visitors from Home.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, who is supervising the arrangements at the India Office for the journey of the visitors to the Delhi Durbar, anticipates that about four hundred persons will go under official auspices.

INCREASE IN VICEROY'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT, 14,

The Coronation Durbar will throw heavy extra work on the Viceroy's household, and it is quite probable that the personal staff will be augmented. As far as is at present known, there will not be many additions to the aides-de-camp. Captain Aster will join almost at once, Major Jell, who is now on leave at home and Captain Bigge, both of the King's Royal Rifles, are about to join as extra aides-de-camp.

Sir John Hewett will take a brief rest; and he and the members of the Durbar Committee will move from Simla to Delhi on the 1st of October.

PRESS INVITATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Durbar invitations have now been issued to the editors of the leading Indian papers and no less than forty-five to fifty journalists are expected to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. This is far in excess of the number invited at the last Durbar. The selections have been mainly made by the local Governments. Besides the representatives of the English, Anglo-Indian and Indian Press there will be several well-known foreign Press representatives. A leading journalist from Buda Pesth is coming out and a distinguished Italian sketcher will represent an illustrated paper of London. Invitations to the Indian papers have been issued over the signature of Mr. V. Gabriel, C.S.I., Secretary to the Durbar Committee.

CHARGE AGAINST I. M. S. OFFICER.

Major Committed for Trial.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Major Fatt, who is described as a former member of the Indian Medical Service, has been committed for trial at the Guildhall on a charge of attempting to cash a cheque for £11,000 on the Delhi and London Bank, Bishopsgate.

POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Disaffection among the postal employees in the Provinces is widespread, and is aggravated by the reported intention to lower wages in a thousand offices.

DR. MAWSON'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Commonwealth Government has contributed £5,000 to Dr. Douglas Mawson's Antarctic Expedition.

VOLUNTEER POLICE.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

It is announced that Mr. Winston Churchill is considering the formation of a volunteer emergency Police in the large cities.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHT'S RECORD SPEED.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The German dreadnought cruiser "Moltke" has attained a speed of 29½ knots, a record for a dreadnought.

EMPEROR MENELIK OF ABYSSINIA.

Holds New Year Court.

ADDIS ABEBA, SEPT. 14.

On the occasion of the Abyssinian new year, the Emperor Menelik received native chiefs and European officials. Menelik's health has improved.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Agitation against Johnson-Wells Match.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

An influential movement is on foot to prevent the fight between Johnson and Bombardier Wells for the heavy-weight championship of the world which is fixed for October 2nd. Religious bodies are arranging a combined protest, and the Chairman of the London County Council has informed the licensee of the Earl's Court Exhibition that the fight will seriously imperil his license.

GREAT ROYALIST PLOT IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, SEPT. 13.

What is described as a great Royalist plot has been discovered at Vianna do Castello About a score of arrests have been made. These include a captain and a military chaplain.

LEPROSY CURE.

The Nastin Treatment.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Sir F. M. Hodgson, the retiring Governor of British Guiana, has paid a tribute to Nastin treatment of leprosy. He says that numerous patients have been discharged from hospitals, cured, and a scheme is being considered for allowing discharged patients to intermarry.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Evidence of Non-Unionists.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Railway Commission was to-day occupied in hearing the representatives of the non-unionists, who considered that the conciliation scheme had not fulfilled expectations, but stated that they had never sympathised with the agitation leading to the adoption of the scheme.

They declared, further, that the demand for the recognition of Trade Unions was unreasonable, and that such recognition would lead to the further coercion of non-unionists. The directors, they said, were more likely to be influenced by their own servants than by a union official.

Objections were also taken to the domination of the Trade Unions by the extreme Socialists.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

LONDON, SEPT, 14.

An important conference is being held at Manchester between the British Cotton Growing Association and representatives from the West Indies, with a view to planting cotton in West Indies suitable for Lancashire.

MONTGOMERY, ALBAMA SEPT. 14.

The farmers' union has arranged for an Anglo-French syndicate to advance seventy-five million dollars to finance the present cotton crop. The security is cotton stored in union warehouses.

OBITUARY.

LONDON SEPT. 14.

The death is announced of Lord Lochee.

[The Right Hon. Edmund Robertson P. C., LL.D., K.C., D.L., the first baron Lochee of Gowrie, was born in 1845, the eldest son of Edmund Robertson of Kinnaird, Perthshire. Educated at St. Andrew's, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, when he graduated M. A. he was appointed Fellow of the latter College, and Reader on law to the Council of Legal Education. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1892-95; M. P. (L.), Dundee, 1886-1908; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1905-08. He was raised to the peerage in 1908. Among his publications is "American Home Rule," and numerous articles on legal and constitutional subjects in the Encyclopadia Britannica.]

THE HON. GALBRAITH COLE.

The Hon. Galbraith Cole is evidently referred to in Reuter's last message, regarding the East African deportation order. He also is a son of the Earl of Enniskillen and a brother-in-law of Lord Dreamere, one of the largest landowners in British East Africa.

Mr. Cole was tried at Nakuru High Court Sessions on May 31 for shooting a native suspected of sheep-stealing. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had been losing a number of sheep through native thieves. Two days after one of these thefts he set out with his manager and several native boys to follow a clue, which led them to a hut in the bush three miles away. In the hut they found three natives picking wool, two of whom jumped up and ran out of the hut. The accused fired at one and hit him, but the second escaped. The third native was captured, but was released by Mr. Cole and told to look after the wounded man. The latter, however, succumbed to the wound. In the hut were found sheep-skins and a quantity of wool. Mutton fat and evidence of sheep having been killed were found in the camp. At the trial the jury only deliberated a few minutes before bringing in a verdict of "Not Guilty".

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Troops to be Dispatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

For some days past active preparations have been going on in Fort William regarding the dispatch of troops for the Abhor expedition. They are to be dispatched by river from Calcutta to Coba, a place beyond Dibrugarh within a few days. To-morrow morning (Friday) a company of Sappers and Miners will arrive in Calcutta from Roorkee and will go straight to Baboo Ghat. With them will go a section of the 168 Field Ambulance Corps which is now mobilised in Fort William, and will also proceed direct to Baboo Ghat. A special steamer Batani has been chartered for transport of the Sikhs, who on arrival at Baboo Ghat will at once go on board and get under way.

The Gurkhas from Dehra Dun will go up later and those from Shillong will join at Dibrugarh or Coba.

One feature of the preparations has been the difficulties which the authorities have had in getting camp followers, mehtars, bhisties, cooks and others. Not a single mehter or bhisti volunteered to go with the expedition now in the Fort William, and those asked to go refused point blank. Some of them said they would commit suicide than "follow" the expedition. The Military authorities have got over the difficulty by importing followers from up-country.

ARTILLERY STAFF IN INDIA.

Re-organisation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

It is understood that a scheme for re-organising the Artillery Staff in India will shortly be given effect to.

Under the new arrangement there will be six divisional Commanders of the Royal Artillery who will be posted as follows:—At the Peshawar Division, the Rawalpindi Division, the Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow Divisions, the Quetta and Mhow Divisions, the Poona Division and the Secunderabad Division.

At Army Headquarters there will be an Inspector of Horse and Field Artillery.

DISTURBANCES AT SHIRAZ.

Tribesmen Surround the Town.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

Reports from Shiraz continue to show a very serious state of affairs. A large number of tribesmen are said to have surrounded the town and to be clamouring for vengeance on the murderers of the brother of Kawam. This blood-feud may have serious consequences, as the Governor-General of the Province is not in a position to act on the offensive.

HYDERABAD'S MINERAL WEALTH.

State now Open to Prospectors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 14.

The mineral wealth of Hyderabad State has long been a source of attraction to mining capitalists, but they have been prevented from acquiring concessions as the Hyderabad Government some years ago granted a monopoly of the mineral wealth of the dominions to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, for a long period of years. A prolonged *pourparler* between the company and the Government with regard to the number of mining leases the company should hold under their concession has resulted in the question being referred to arbitration, with the result that the company's holdings were defined and restricted to a few square miles over certain selected areas. Subsequently a company in Madras obtained a monopoly over the rest of the Dominions, but after a short time withdrew from the field and now the whole of the dominions excepting the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company's holdings are thrown open for legitimate prospecting and mining.

Instead of continuing the policy of granting a monopoly of the mineral wealth over the whole area—it must be remembered that the State is over 82,000 square miles in extent—to one company, as heretofore, the Hyderabad Government has acted wisely in framing rules regulating the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases more or less on the lines of those in force in British India, the main object being to encourage mining as much as possible. The rules, while protecting the various rights of the State and the public, are very generous to the intending mining public and a certain quantity of ore as a sample is allowed to be taken free during the time of prospecting. Anything over and above the stated amount can be extracted on the payment of a royalty which has been fixed on a liberal basis. Generous provisions have also been made to meet the demand of the small local capitalists who may be desirous of investing in small holdings.

Having regard to the prosperity of the coal mines at Singarani, the gold mines at Hutti, coupled with the possibilities of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company opening out their own areas for various minerals, and with the generous terms now allowed for future mining capitalists, Hyderabad should ere long become a large mining centre.

As to the various terms of the prospecting licences and mining leases, for the grant of the former, each area has been restricted to twelve square miles, the period to one year, and a nominal prospecting fee of one anna per acre will be levied. The applicant is required to furnish a plan of the area proposed to be prospected on a scale of not less than two miles to the inch—plans can be obtained from the railways and Mines Office of His Highness' Financial Department—and to make a deposit of Rs. 500 to cover the cost of the survey, and unexpended balance being returned. A further deposit of Rs. 100 per square mile will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the applicant's licence. The licence gives the licencee one or more blocks of land for mining purposes with the restriction that no single block is to exceed one square mile, and each block is to be subject to a separate lease. Under the rules for the grant of mining leases the applicant is required to make a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security and a further sum of Rs.200 for survey expenses and to satisfy the Government that he will be able to raise, within one year, such an amount of capital as may reasonably be required for the purchase and the carrying on of mining operations in the area applied for.

THIRTY YEARS' LEASES.

The term of the mining lease has been restricted to 30 years to be renewed at the discretion of the Government who must be satisfied that the lessee has fulfilled the terms of the lease. Sufficient surface lands can be applied for to allow the lessee to carry on legitimate mining and metallurgical operations on the payment of compensation to all owners other than the Government. A minimum royalty, or what is called "dead rent" has been fixed to be paid evey year should the lessee be unable to extract sufficient minerals from the leased area to pay an equal amount in royalty and if the royalty is paid no "dead rent" is to be charged. The rates are about the same as those in force in British India.

It is impossible to give all the various conditions of the lease, but one may mention that a wise provision has been made should any dispute or controversy arise as to the meaning of the terms or the construction thereon or the duties, rights or responsibilities of either party in connection with the lease. In such cases, the matter will be referred to the sole arbitration of one of the Judges of His Highness' High Court, whose decision shall be final and conclusive on both parties.

The department is under the sole control of Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I.C.S., Assistant Minister of Finance, and printed copies of the rules can be had on application to the Assistant Secretary (Railways and Mines) H. H. Nizam's Financial Department.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

Trial by Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 14.

The Special Tribunal sat this morning, and the trial was resumed of the 14 accused in the Ashe Murder and Tinnevelly Conspiracy cases. After the preliminary objection had been disposed of, Mr. J. C. Adam, Public Prosecutor, opened the case for the Crown.

After dealing with the sections relating to the charge, he pointed out the difference between English and Indian law with regard to the waging of war and conspiracy. The act done in the present case was the murder of Mr. Ashe, District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, on 17th June last, at the Maniyachi junction. The conspiracy with which the Crown charged the accused was a conspiracy to attain independence of India to be arrived at by the murder of Europeans. And the case for the Crown which he would ask their Lordships to accept was that this isolated act of murder committed by one of the conspirators was an act done in pursuance of a conspiracy or as a probable consequence of it. He used the word "Independence," but the word which would be used by witnesses would be the word "Swaraj." His explanation of the word was "Independence to be attained by the murder of Europeans." He then went into the history of the case and commented on the evidence which would be given.

The Court then adjourned for lunch. After lunch some witnesses were examined and then the Court adjourned.

During the week ending September 12, 913 chests of opium were removed from the Government warehouse, Bombay. Of these, 896 1-2 chests were shipped per s.s. "Delhi" to China, six and a half were purchased by the opium farmer at Broach, and ten by the farmer at Ahmedabad. During the same period 91 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

EXHIBITION OF "OLD BOMBAY."

Preliminary Arrangements.

Although it is some time yet before the Bombay Gymkhana maidan will be closed for playing purposes, the Committee of the "Old Bombay" Exhibition are already doing as much preliminary work as can be carried out without interfering with games. During the last two or three weeks a line of wood fencing has been run up along the edge of the maidan facing Cruickshank Road. At the same time carpentry work is in progress on an extensive scale on the other side of the road, in the ground in front of the new Rifle Volunteers' headquarters. Again more temporary carpenters shops are to be found on another piece of ground near the Municipal buildings. All this, however, is not being done for the exhibition. Some of the work is in preparation for the street decorations that are to go up for the Royal Visit, but these are the visible signs to the public of the Exhibitions Committee's activity. On the other hand this Committee is daily meeting in the Exhibition offices in Whiteaways Building dealing with the innumerable points of detail which such an undertaking involves. It is satisfactory to know that progress is being made at a very creditable rate, and there is no reason to believe that the Bombay Exhibition of the Durbar year will be forced to follow the unwilling example of some other exhibition, and open its gates before everything is ready for the critical inspection of the visitor. It is not unnatural however that during the consideration of its original scheme the committee has found some modification necessary, and we are now able, by its courtesy, to publish a brief outline of its revised arrangements.

ALTERATIONS IN THE SCHEME.

Since the laying out of the Exhibition grounds was first planned it has been found necessary to make some alterations for the sake of convenience. The re-arranged plan shows that, as before the main entrance will be at the corner of the maidan near the Municipal Office the other entrance is from Esplanade Road at a point roughly half way between the Bombay Gymkhana and the juncture of Esplanade Road, with Cruickshank Road. The centre of the ground occupied by the Exhibition will be taken up with a bandstand, the various road and buildings being arranged round it like a spider's web. Thus in the circle of buildings nearest to the bandstand will be the Electric Fountain, Arts and Crafts Exhibits, Restaurant and lawn, Loan Exhibits, Cinematograph Theatre, Welcome Club and Lawn, and Cafe Chantant. Beyond this circle again will be the Indian Restaurant, the "Witching Waves" and the Merry-Go.—Round also stables and various offices including a fire-brigade station and electric power station. At the corner nearest the Municipal Offices will be "Old Bombay"; at the angle of Cruickshank Road and Esplanade Road will be the Scenic Railway; and across the maidan, reaching almost from Esplanade Road to Waudby Road, will be the great Stadium, which will thus form the southern boundary of the Exhibition. This boundary is several yards to the north of the Gymkhana Cricket Pitch, about which therefore there need be felt no anxiety.

"Old Bombay" will not be an exact representation of the Fort but will contain several features of great historical and topographical interest. Thus, the Apollo Gate and Churchgate will be accurately reproduced, and the centre of the space will be occupied with the Cotton Green and a reproduction of the Old Elphinstone Memorial. The walls of Old Bombay will be built with all the angular irregularity that was beloved by the ancient experts in fortification, and along part of them at least one will be able to walk, and survey the street of little shops that will do duty for the tortuous bazaars and streets that used to be crowded inside the Fort. The Scenic Railway will shortly begin to rise from the Maidan, and the Manager of it, Mr. Falick, has already arrived to supervise its construction. The Stadium owing to its position will be built later on; but in the meantime a programme is being drawn up of the sports and competitions to be held in it, of which details will shortly be published.

DETAILED CENSUS RETURNS.

Totals in Bengal and U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

The population of the United Provinces as ascertained after detailed tabulation amounts to 48,12,577 which differs from the provisional totals by only '03 per cent. In comparison with 1901, there has been a decrease in the population of 4,81,302 or one per cent. males have increased by 40,461 or '16 per cent. The heavy decrease amongst females is due largely to the ravages of plague and malaria. It has long been recognised that in the Upper India women suffer more than men from plague, being more confined to their houses they are more exposed to the infection. The same appears to be true also of malaria. The main feature of interest in the statistics by religion is the large increase of 75 and 100 per cent. respectively, which has occurred in the number of Christians and Aryans. The Christians now number 1,79,701 and the Aryans 1,31,638. In both cases, the bulk of the increase has taken place in the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions.

After a detailed tabulation, the population of Bengal has been found to be 5,72,07,503. This includes 15,424 persons enumerated in the Sunderbans and on ships arriving in the port of Calcutta after the census was taken who were not included in the provisional totals. Excluding these, the net difference between, the provisional and final figures is only 39.

POLICE WAGES MISSING.

Theft of Rs. 770.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Information reached the Commissioner of Police, that a sum of Rs. 770, being for the salaries of inspectors, constables and other members of the staff, had been stolen from iron safe at the Collinga Police Station, which is in charge of Inspector Walters. The Deputy Commissioner of Police at once commenced an investigation, but so far no trace of the stolen money or the thief has been obtained. Inspector Walters and the Writer Constable of the Thana have, it is reported, been suspended.

THEFT OF BICYCLES.

Soldier Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 14.

Private Tees of the Cameron Highlanders, has been sentenced, by the District Magistrate, to three months' rigorous imprisonment on two charges of stealing bicycles. In the first case he removed a bicycle standing outside an ice factory, and was shortly afterwards arrested when riding it. In the other instance the accused stole a bicycle belonging to Gunner Nicholson of the R. F. A. from the Church of England Temperance Institute and sold it in a village forty miles away for ten rupees. Tees pleaded guilty to both offences.

EN PASSANT.

England is recovering her balance so terribly upset by the recent labour difficulties. Perhaps our present Administrators have taken the lesson to heart. If they have not done so, the other party should have benefitted by the liberal education afforded. The old time Autocracy with its forced adjunct, a somewhat meaningless Imperialism, has gone beyond repeal the resource that lingers to little purpose in the fond imagination of a few present day Leaders of the old dispensation, should they regain Power. The working classes are gradually loosening their noses from the ground. They are unsatisfied with the mere pittance of crumbs from the Capitalist's table as value for their sweat and blood, And the men (far removed from the present type of agitators and labour leaders who are gradually losing their grip of the situation) who can rise to the occasion are the disinterested gentry of the land with open minds to realise that the ultimate strength and prestige of Great Britain can only be ensured by some rehabiliment of the domestic welfare of the nation.

The ordinary so-called self-made Capitalist does not appeal in the same way to the average Briton as the legitimate inheritor of breed and opulence, whose stake in the life of the country was not a thing of yesterday. In times (as at present) of popular upheavals of the masses the main grievance is the inadequacy of the balance between the means and the end, between the labour, that raises the state of the worker a shade only beyond poverty, and its outcome which brings the plethora of wealth and selfishness to the employer. Under the present Government, notwithstanding its pretensions and pledges, divergencies such as these have not become less pronounced. Legislation has not struck at abuses in wealth and power, but at principles with which the masses who contribute to the manufacturing progress of the nation has rather sympathy than condemnation. In a word the bread winner of to-day is no jot or little better off than he was under the old regime. And he is awaking to the fact. What it has meant the records of the past few weeks amply demonstrate. What similar contingencies may mean, under further development of the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction, engender misgiving that cannot be contemplated with ordinary equanimity. Similar upheavals in the world's history have been the precursors of Revolution, checked, in turn, by some national danger and emergency which has brought back single mindedness in a wave of patriotism.

While deprecating any suspicion of pessimism or alarm, a large number of the more reflective can but view the present trend of European politics as pointing to the need of a "general bust-up" at the no distant date. It is a time for nations to keep their powder dry. Somewhere about a century ago there was similar unrest throughout Europe. It culminated in the ambitious exploits of one nation, which but for England would, indeed, have altered the map of Europe. To-day the same baulking element, to the even greater schemes of aggrandisement in another power is again in evidence. And as the great denouement must be a struggle for very existence it is time that our Administrators adopted a far less tinkering system in the augmentation of our land resources even if it means going the whole hog in the direction of conscription.

The last issue of the "Indian Volunteer Review" has a few well considered editorial remarks on the prospective arrangements for the Volunteer Contingent for the Delhi Durbar, suggesting that precedents in the Camp of 1902-3 should tend to obviate repetition of untoward errors in detail at the coming show. As this pre-eminently well-informed journal on such matters observes, the Volunteer, with but the barest smattering of requirements, fares very badly in comparison with old campaigners of the Regulars. One particular item is the question of food. At the camp alluded to red-tape in its orthodox form made certain arrangements. Rations on the usual scale were issued with cooking pots. Ergo, in the matter of preparing the savoury mess, it was a case of Providence helping such as could help themselves. Volunteers, in India at any rate, are not quite the "handy man" that this subject demands, and even in a case of emergency few could tackle the culinary art in such a manner that would guarantee less hardship from results than might accrue from the more legitimate features of the Camp. In the end eight cooks (as we read) were provided for 720 men which, as an authority afterwards testified, were quite inadequate. Probably 1,000 volunteers of all ranks and arms will attend the Camp on the coming occasion. They should make up their minds that it will not be a picnic, but an introduction to some good hard work and experience. Commanding Officers of Units will probably be alive to the necessity of selecting good all round men as representatives, who it may be reasonably hoped will be relieved of anxiety on the points alluded to, so that they will be available and fit for the duty imposed upon them. Officers, it is understood, will be selected from nominations sent in by Co.'s of Units (so far greatly exceeding requirements) by officers commanding the respective Army Divisions. Those who go must be prepared to face unforseen expenses in addition to actual necessities for which a near estimate may be available. The actual period of duty will be about 20 days. From what is gathered by rumour the daily expense cannot be much less than 50 rupees.

The "Rugby" Tournament at Bombay resulted (as seemed from the first a foregone conclusion) in a comparatively easy victory for the West Ridings over the Leicesters, whom they met in the finals. Adverting to previous remarks on the subject, it is hoped that some properly organised movement to keep up interest in this game will obtain before next season. The object might be much aided by the inauguration of a "Rugby Association" which might be initiated by our premier Civilian Club. The "Junior Rovers, Tournament" now proceeding has so far resulted in the out-classing of other entries by the "St. Mary's School team who seem scarcely likely to be beaten. These youngsters play a splendid game, one leading feature being the shooting hot and straight that would do credit to many adult combinations. There are ten entries for the "Rovers Tournament" which commences on Saturday, the 16th, and judging from the list, there should be some close games. Neither the East Yorks or the Mohan Bagan teams (recent rivals in the Calcutta trophy) have entered hence some of our fond expectations have been nipped in the bud. Civilian Teams are represented by the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Football Club. The former will possibly get through their first match, but the B. F. C. pitted against one of the strongest of the entries the Loyal North Lancashires can scarcely hope to succeed except through one of those chances of fortune that occurs sometimes even in football. The "Royal Warwicks" still find favour notwithstanding their recent defeat at Poona. In their best form it has seemed to some of us that it will require the maximum of skill and luck to knock them out.

The controversy regarding the lodging arrangements at the Y.M.C.A. quarter in Wodehouse Road is still occupying the attention of correspondents in the pages of your contemporary. From what may be deduced by opinion already expressed no consistent objection can be argued against present arrangements which are proved to include board and lodging at 50 rupees a month—a low enough scale for the majority of beginners in life, whether hybrid or imported. These would-be agitators who desire to still lower the scale might be reasonably expected to back their opinions and views by subsiding the Institution. It would also be interesting to learn what donations they have hitherto made. Certainly some more tangible arguments than those so far ventilated must be brought forward before the Council can be justified in making alterations that may result in immediate recurrence to anxiety on the score of ways and means which in the near past have often been acute.

LE TATILLON.

Mr. DU BOULAY'S YOUNGEST SON'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

A gloom has been cast on Viceregal Lodge owing to the sudden death from pneumonia of the youngest son, a child of two and a half years of Mr. DuBoulay, Private Secretary. The funeral took place at noon, His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and all the Viceregal household staff were present. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. DuBoulay all over the station.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Lists of Delegates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

The Annual Indian Railway Association Conference will commence their sittings on Monday, the 18th instant, and the following delegates are expected:—Assam-Bengal Railway, Mr. Vernon Woode; Bengal and North-Western Railway, Mr. K. E. Neville; Bengal-Dooars Railway, Mr. G. A. Kellis; Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Mr. G. C. Godfrey; Bhavnagar State Railway, Mr. T. X. Wheeler; Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Mr. F. W. Hanson; Burma Railway, Mr. J. Wilsocks; Eastern Bengal State Railway, Mr. H. B. Taylor; East Indian Railway, Mr. W. A. Dring; Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Major H. A. L. Hepper; H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Mr. W. Pendlebury; Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, Mr. C. B. Warren; Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Mr. T. B. Wright; North-Western Railway, the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Birt, C.I.E.; Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Colonel C. H. Thowis; Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, Mr. J. A. Kelly; and South Indian Railway, Mr. A. Muirhead.

The following are the officers attending other than delegates:—Assam-Bengal Railway, Mr. G. A. Bayley; Bengal and North-Western Railway, Messrs. James Walker and R. L. Bliss; Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Messrs. A. N. Cusack and W. Shakespear, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Mr. R. Todd; Burma Railways, Mr. H. B Huddleston; Dholpur-Pari Railway; Mr. H. G. Adamson; Eastern Bengal State Railway, Mr. H. P. Hormes; East Indian Railway, Messrs. C. M. Pearce, St. Dutton and H. G. Amerson; Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Mr. A. K. Rumbold; H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Mr. W. C. Gaye; Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Mr. P. C. Mole; North-Western Railway, Major H. A. Cameron and Mr. R. R. C. E. Ross; and South Indian Railway, Mr. T. J. McCloughin.

Mr. A. E. Anderson, Agent, S. M. and M. Railway will preside, and Mr. Rose Johnson will be Secretary.

ALL-INDIA EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

The full amount of rupees five lakhs has not been subscribed towards the All-India Memorial to the late King-Emperor. The subscription list will be kept open until the 30th September in order to permit any persons, who have not subscribed to do so if they wish. After that date the subscription lis will be closed. All subscribers who will be present in Delhi on the 8th December and who wish to attend the ceremony of the laying of the memorial tablet by His Imperial Majesty King George V, on that date, should send their names to the Honorary Secretary, Captain J. Mackenzie, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, who will arrange for seating accommodation as far as possible.

MOSLEMS OF SURAT.

Protest Meeting against Burial Bye-laws.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPT. 14.

The Hon'ble Sirdar Sayedalli Edroos held an enthusiastic grand Mahomedan meeting this day. Nawabzada Nasrullakhan presided the ceremony. Syedalli, the Nawabzada Muzfarhusenkhan, Alibhai Hamdam and others expressed universal heartfelt religious sympathy against proposed bye laws for burial grounds by the Surat Municipality appointed Committee approaching Government with a memorial praying to not to sanction bye-laws which fully interfere with religious tenets, also not duly circulated and published before proposed.

TWO CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 14.

The Inspector-General of Police has received a message from Port, Blair stating that two more convicts escaped on Wednesday in a canoe. They are from the Pyapon and Prome districts and are expected to touch Tavoy or the Tenasserim coast.

Last month three Burman convicts escaped from Port Blair. Two of them were shortly after arrested in this province.

CALCUTTA AND THE KING.

The address which the Corporation of Calcutta will present to the King Emperor and Queen-Empress on the occasion of their visit to that city was aptly described by one of the Commissioners as a production which "displays the mind of a barnyard hen," and a bewildered, fussy, futile hen at that. It is poor in ideas, poor in language and poor in arrangement. Its authors had nothing to say and they have said it in fifty lines of confused verbiage. One of the most remarkable portions of the document is the historical paragraph, which reads thus:—

On two previous occasions the Heir to the Throne has honoured India and this city with His presence. The universal rejoicings which greeted on the first occasion His Majesty the late King Emperor as Prince of Wales, and on the second occasion Your Majesties as Prince and Princess of Wales, still live in the hearts of the people of India and of the citizens of Calcutta, but this is the first time in the annals of India that the reigning Sovereign of Great Britain has come amongst the people of this Empire.

The opening sentence is painful in its awkwardness. If the British Throne is mean, as the context allows one to suppose, the heir is the present Prince of Wales, who has not yet visited India. The words "on the first occasion" are superfluous and, moreover, suggest that King Edward visited India more than once. Equally superfluous are the words on the "second occasion" which also leave a confusing impression that their Majesties have already been in this country twice. The word "but" in the last sentence is clearly inappropriate, as will be seen if the passage is reduced to its simplest form:—"Universal rejoicings still live in the hearts of the people, but this is the first time in the annals of India that the King-Emperor has come here." The concluding sentence should obviously follow the first The composers of the Address being thus shown to be incapable of stating simply plain historical facts, one can hardly be surprised if they come to grief in the treacherous ground of metaphor, as they have done. In the third paragraph they make the extraordinary remark that "the visit of Your Majesties has still more closely cemented the ties of affection which have, at all times, bound the peoples of India to their Sovereign." It is possible to strengthen ties or fasten them closer, but we fail to see how ties could be cemented unless indeed the metaphor is derived from the building operations now in progress in Calcutta and is a subtle reference to the merits of reinforced concrete. From muddled metaphor the Address proceeds to two gross constitutional errors, for it speaks of "the Kingdoms over which Your Majesties rule." In the first place, the King has only one kingdom—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And, in the second place, as was pointed out by Rai Debendra Chundra Ghose Bahadur, the Queen Empress does not rule. There is but one instance in English history of joint rule the reign of William III and Queen Mary. The title "Queen Empress" which Mr. Maddox cited in support of the Address, is given by courtesy. It is so easy to avoid in a complimentary document language which raises constitutional difficulties that there is no excuse for the blunder into which the authors of the Corporation Address have fallen.—"Statesman."

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

MOLLY MOKE BELIEVE, by Eleanor Hollowell Abbott (Heeneman).—Is a very charming story that comes to us from America. The hero Carl Stanton is ill, and will have to remain in bed for two months tortured with rheumatism. He is engaged to the beautiful and stately Cornalia who send him this letter "Dear Carl in spite of your unpleasant tantrum recently because I would not kiss you good-bye in the presence of my mother I am good enough to write you a good-bye letter after all. But I certainly will not promise to write you daily, so kindly do not tease me any more about it." The letter was full of uncompromising matter-of-factness. "Apropos of your sentimental passion," she added, "for letters, I enclose a ridiculous circular which was handed to me at the Woman's Exchange. You had better investigate it; it seems rather your kind." He did investigate it. It has a circular from a Company who would supply real letters to invalids lovely people also love letters to unhappy lovers. Carl wrote and applied for a love letter. It came signed Molly. After this the story is lovely

ENTER CHARMIAN by Harold Vallings (Smith Elder).—She is the widow of an Irish scamp; but her unhappy married life has sweetened instead of souring her; and her charm is chiefly employed in righting the affairs of her friends. It serves to prevent the choleric. General O'Gorman from spoiling his daughter's happiness; and two mis-mated lovers from continuing a fruitless engagement; it also brings about at least two happy marriages, and we are glad to say that one of them is Charmian's own.

HER HUSBAND'S COUNTRY by Sybil Spottiswoode (Heinemann).—Like "Marcia in Germany" Her Husband's Country is a humorous comedy on German manners and customs. Miss Spottiswoode has a down on German officers and her story should certainly prepare English girls for what they must expect if they marry Germans. To feed him with good things she spoils her hands and complexion over the kitchen stove, and as her daughter grows towards marriage-hood, she, too, is drawn into that magic though hot and blackening circle.

THE POSTMASTER OF MARKET DEIGNTON by Phillips Oppenheim (Ward Lock).—Mr. Oppenheim is a postmaster in the art of writing sensational stories, in his latest book which quite equals his previous efforts, a doctor is disgraced by suspicion of having killed his oldest friend and of having been the lover of that friend's wife. Mr. Oppenheim, in the most skilful manner, discloses to us the efforts which the incriminated man makes to bring the crime home to the wrong persons, while concealing almost to the last chapter not merely the actual criminal, but the entirely unsuspected nature of the crime itself. A very well-constructed sensational romance.

CLIVE LORIMER'S MARRIAGE by E. Everett-Green (Stanley Paul).—It is best, says the proverb, to be off with the old love before you are on with the new. The novelists mean much the same thing, though they have to put it stronger, when they write stories about the sentimental sufferings of people who marry a second time in the "bona fide," but mistaken belief that their former spouses are dead. Miss Everett-Green's new novel is an able and interesting story of this kind. It tells about the extravagant wife of an English gentleman living in Santa Lucia, who goes off to Martinique at the time of the eruption of Mont Pelee. She is not heard of again until, some years afterward, when her husband has returned to England, married again, and has a family, she appears to him in circumstances that drive him crazy and make him believe he has killed her She is dead this time, undoubtedly and not by any means by his hand. Besides, she never really was his wife, because before she married him, she had been married to somebody else.

THE QUEEN'S FILLET by Canon Sheehan (Longman).—A wonderfully good story of the French Revolution, and readers fond of historical novels will find on packed with information. Maurice de Brignon, the hero is disinherited by his father and forced into a college to become a priest. To the college comes Talleyrand, who becomes interested in Maurice, and then, when the day arrives for the young man to be called to take the vows, he suddenly revolts and escapes. From that time Maurice lives in the midst of revolutionary events, and we see the streets of Paris filled with mobs, and running with blood. Messrs. Macmillan have just published a new edition of Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyle's "History of Eton." The present edition, the fourth, has been revised throughout, considerably enlarged, and brought up to date; and in its new form should long continue to maintain its place. In all that concerns the early history of the college, the author is particularly full but no aspect of the subject is neglected, and there is much not only about the successive masters and provosts, but also about the boys' studies, sports, and games, about famous Etonians, college periodicals, &c.

MARRIED WHEN SUITED by Mrs. Henry Dudeney (Stanley Paul).—Is a collection of short stories, although there is nothing to convey this fact until you have examined the book. "Married When Suited," the story which gives the book its title, is a grim, powerful account of a cruel practical joke. "The Ghost" is an account of a murder committed by a man for the sake of a wife he loves, and "Settled in Life," these are the ones I liked the most. All, however, are well worth reading, and none are uninteresting or unexciting.

Messrs. Methuen will publish on August 31st, a new novel by Mrs. Sidgwick, entitled "Anthea's guest" of which the chief character is a foreigner amongst English people with an alien standard and alien ways. She plays for her own hand without scruple, and the English girl who befriends her finds, to her surprize, that she befriended a rival and an enemy.

Mrs. Mann's new novel to be published by Messrs. Methuen on August 31st is called "there was a widow," and is the story of Julia, the penniless widow of a young doctor, showing how fortune forsook her, friends forgot her, her family help her, and how fate in the finish was kind. Mrs. Mann's readers, who are legion, will know how congenial is such a theme to her sympathetic and humorous pen.

"The kingdoms of the world," Mr. Lloyd Osbourne's new romance, has a gripping mystery that will hold the reader's attention spellbound to the end, and will not disappoint him. The mystery turns on an extraordinary affair that was the talk of Europe in the eighties, and has never been satisfactorily cleared up. Messrs. Methuen will publish the book on August 31st.

An interesting excursion in the paths of literary biography will be published by Messrs. Methuen on August 31st. This is a volume entitled "Shelley and his friends in Italy," by Helen Rosetti Angeli beautifully illustrated by Maxwell Armfield. The work deals with the poet and his English and Italian associates in Italy between the year 1818 and the date of his death.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton made his first reputation as a poet. He has now turned to his old love, and written a stirring "Ballad of the white Horse," an enthusiastic eulogy of England and of King Alfred, describing that monarch's noble exploits, his character, his struggle with the Danes, the story of the White Horse, and the battle of Ethandune. The poem is in the four-lined ballad measure, and goes with a swing. Messrs Methuen will publish the book on August 31st.

A valuable contribution to astronomy is promised by Messrs. Methuen in the shape of Mr. E. S. Grew's work "The growth of a planet." The theory that the planets sprang from spiral nebulae is the one adopted and following on this the history of a nebulous knot as it grows by successive additions into a solid body, and acquires an atmosphere, oceans and finally organic life is traced. The history of the planet is carried to the point, where it becomes occupied by man. The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

"The life of Robert Louis Stevenson" by Mr. Graham Balfour, will be added to Messrs. Methuen's popular Shilling Library.

DURING the current autumn season of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapathea may ask several questions to elicit Government's intention on the question of a separate High Court for East Bengal and Assam.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The great international struggle for supremacy in cricket commenced to-day, the interest which the match, Britishers vs. Parsees, annually excites was diminished to some extent this year. The reason was obvious. Both the teams were somewhat indifferently constituted and the classic element was not so powerfully in evidence as to make the struggle as keen as it has been in years gone by, yet the East met the West in a great game and the fact was sufficient to stimulate interest among the thousands who followed the fate of either. The Parsi eleven of to-day was very different to the teams, which had brought distinction in the past. And the Presidency had about half a dozen who never figured in the Presidency-Parsi match previously. When the Presidency went in, there was an unfounded belief that they would never shape as well as they did. The first few batsmen certainly had had bad luck, Greig and Douglas in particular, but eventually Simms made up for lost ground by an admirable stand which threw a brighter complexion on a fading innings. Then came Tennant and Brooks who ran a dead heat for 62. They turned the current against the Parsee bowlers and pulled out the fat out of the fire completely. Cooper's 47 was another valuable asset and at the end of the innings, it was possible to heave a sigh of relief. The Parsees opened out with real Pateti luck, but the moment Oomrigar collapsed a frost set in among three at least of the other batsmen, and it was Driver's stubbornness at the wickets which revived their hopes. Driver is still batting and has already scored 25. A remarkable coincidence is that from the start the Presidency lost 3 wickets for 47, and the Parses did ditto.

THE GAME.

A sharp shower, lasting only a few minutes, came down just before the game opened, but otherwise the weather was perfect and eminently adapted to cricket. On a dry and fast wicket the Presidency batted first beginning at noon. By this hour a large crowd had assembled. Majors Greig and Southey were the first two to bat and the innings of the two stoutest supports of the Presidency team stimulated the keenest interest. Vacha, from the Council Hall end, took up the attack against Southey and his fourth ball was beautifully put away for a single. Madon bowled from the opposite end and sent down a maiden, but he was dead on the wicket and Southey had no option but to hit his left-handers straight out. Greig's work was now cut out. He hit Vacha to the slips for a single and the rest of the Parsi bowler's over was unproductive of score. The two batsmen continued to play steadily for ten minutes, and, by dint of singles during that period ten was signalled. Had either of them attempted to slog the unfamiliar and tricky bowling from the start, the result might have been fatal.

However, the partnership was soon broken up. An indiscretion lost Southey his wicket, Mody stumping him smartly. (11-1-4). Tillard, another of the Presidency reliable batsmen, filled the vacancy, when Greig warmed up and made his first boundary hit. Lieut. Tillard caught the contagion and sent one off Vacha to the boundary. Then came a disaster. Greig, who looked set, had the misfortune to be held in the slips by S. M. Chothia off Madon. (23-2-13).

Simms, the Rajkot champion, took Greig's place and opened his innings with a boundary off Mody. At this stage Tillard and Simms between them played attractive cricket. Simms hit two boundaries in succession and Tillard one, but Simms had a narrow escape when Chothia failed to hold a catch which he gave in the slips off Vacha. Tillard was not destined to survive much longer however. Vacha bowled him with a nasty break. (47-3-11). Cooper next came in to assist Simms, but Vacha's opening ball clean bowled him, (47-4-0). Brooke, the Bombay representative, now went to the wickets. By this time it was one o'clock, and, after an hour's batting, the average run-getting was not encouraging for the Presidency. Neither Vacha nor Mody manifested any symptoms of exhaustion. Runs continued to be recorded slowly, until Omrigar relieved Vacha, and Parekh took over the leather from Mody. At 1-15, 80 was signalled, Brooke having contributed 9, and Simms 44 to the score. This score productive partnership was unfortunately severed a few minutes later by the downfall of Simms who was completely beaten by Oomrigar (86-5-47). Simms' contribution of 47 was a valuable asset to his side. Kington survived for only a few minutes. He was early caught and bowled by Parekh, who had little difficulty in thus disposing of his opponent. (91-6-3). Tennant took up the bat on Kington's collapse.

Brooke withstood the bowling, but he seldom got beyond a single each time he launched out, having scored no fewer than seventeen singles up to that time. Tennant had placed six to his credit when Madon came on to bowl again in place of Oomrigar and Vacha took up the attack for Parekh. Finally the Presidency century was reached in silence. This may be attributed to the fact that the game so far had been destitute of any feature that could be regarded as a brilliant performance. There were many instances of hard-hitting on the part of Brooke and Tennant, but the fielding was quite too good for either of them, with the result that where a boundary was attempted it was stopped for a single. This was the experience of the two batsmen for about half an hour, when P. Kapadia came on in place of Madon and the field was extended. Tennant had now compiled 18 and both he and Brooke began to give more hopeful complexion to the game. At the luncheon hour, Brooke's score stood at 25 and Tennant's 18, the total compilation being 123.

The score was brought up to 170 forty minutes after resumption of play. Tenanat was now playing ducks and drakes with the bowling, but the fatal moment arrived when he dropped the ball into the hands of Driver at long on off Parekh, just as he looked set for a century at least (183-7-62) Yates partnered Brooke, but he was short lived, and was caught by Chothia at long range. (188-8-0.) This was the second duck of the day. Armytage, who is usually a very steady bat, went in next and placed three singles to his credit in quick time, but in attempting to rush out and meet a tricky ball from Parakh, he was nicely caught at the slips by Oomrigar before he got beyond his three singles (197-9-3). Southey and Brooke were the last two at the wickets. Brooke appeared to be wholly impregnable. The frequent changes in the bowling proved ineffective. Southey opened his career, hitting Kapadia to the boundary and shortly after Madon came on again, only to suffer the same treatment by Brooke as his predecessor met with. But at 4-20 his brilliant career closed. He was caught at the wicket by Canteenwalla off Vatcha and the Presidency innings wound up at 225.

PARSI INNINGS.

The Parsis took service at 4-30 p.m., with Oomrigar and Driver at the wickets, Southey was responsible for the initial attack and Simms took charge of the leather at the opposite end. Oomrigar opened his career with two boundaries in succession off Simms and then came a series of singles till Oomrigar had a chance to put away Southey for four and 20 was registered after twenty minutes' play. Driver sought safety in singles and nothing would induce him to allow the field a sweater till Simms afforded him an opportunity to hit to leg for four. Oomrigar went on piling for more than forty minutes, when his promising career was cut short at 25, Southey having bowled him clean (25-1-40.) P. D. Chothia partnered Driver now and this was at 5-30, or exactly an hour after the start when Cooper relieved Simms. Chothia came to grief shortly after his entry, Southey having wrecked his wickets before he could survive a duck (44-2-0.) S. M. Chothia was in next with Driver, and Cooper cooked his goose after he had scored a single. (47-3-1). Driver stood fast for 21 when Kapadia joined him and considerably more life was thrown into the proceedings, but only for a brief spell; Kapadia's partnership was severed by Southey who bowled him (52-4-1). Driver continued to play on steadily, and at the collapse of Kapadia, his score stood at 25. R. E. Mody filled the void and as Captain of the team, great expectations were held by him. But he was out of luck, Cooper dislodged him before he knew where he was (55-5-3.) Parekh took Kapadia's place, but before he had time to put up his spurs the stumps were drawn with the score at 55 for 5 wickets down and Driver standing at 25.

PRESIDENCY.—1st Innings.

Major Greig, c S Chothia, b Madon	...	13
Major Douglas, run out b Madon	...	4
Capt. Tillard, b Vatcha	...	11
Mr. Simms, b Oomrigar	...	47
Mr. Cooper, b Vatcha	...	0
Mr. Brooke, c Canteenwalla, b Vatcha	...	62
Capt. Kington, c and b Parekh	...	3
Mr. Tennant, c Driver, b Parekh	...	62
Capt. Yates, c P. Chothia, b Parekh	...	0
Capt. Armytage, c Oomrigar, b Parekh	...	3
Major Southey, not out	...	13
Extras	...	7
Total	...	225

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	O.	W.
M. V. Vatcha	136	77	2	3
S. F. Madon	133	56	3	1
Oomrigar	69	35	1	1
M. D. Parekh	90	47	1	1

Fall of each wickets.—1 for 22; 2 for 23; 3 for 47; 4 for 47; 5 for 86; 6 for 91; 7 for 183; 8 for 188; 9 for 197 and 10 for 225.

PARSIS—1st Innings.

Mr Oomrigar, b Southey	...	25
Mr Driver, batting	...	25
Mr P D Chothia, b Southey	...	0
Mr S M Chothia, b Cooper	...	1
Mr D P Kapadia, b Southey	...	1
Mr R E Mody, b Cooper	...	3
Mr D M Parekh, batting		
Extras	...	0
Total	...	55

Runs at fall of each wicket:—1 for 40; 2 for 44; 3 for 47; 4 for 52; and 5 for 55.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 14.

The second round of the Challenge Shield was played this morning with the following results:—

Major Nicholls beat Whyte by 2 up and one to go. Nicholls was playing a good game, but Whyte also played extraordinarily well.

Most interest was taken in the match between A. L. S. Roberts and Abercrombie and the former proved the winner after a good match. Abercrombie won the green with his tee shot, but only halved the hole in 4 through indifferent putting. At the ninth Roberts almost holed out in 3, a four giving him the hole and making him 4 up at the turn. This was a very substantial lead and it would have taken very good golf to beat him. They both got good drives at the tenth hole and played good second, but Abercrombie's shot just overran the green. The hole was eventually halved in 5, The next hole was won by Abercrombie in 3. He thus became 3 down and 7 to play. The next hole Roberts was rather fortunate to halve in four. As he topped his second shot. At the thirteenth Abercrombie made a bad tee shot in to the bunker and Roberts drove almost on to the green and won the hole, Abercrombie won the next hole and became three down and four to play. He almost won the fifteenth, but Roberts managed to halve that and the next, thus winning the match three up and two to go.

The match between C. H. Roberts and Sanderson resulted in a win for the latter by 2 up and one to go. Sanderson was one up at the turn and played above his form playing his approaches very well.

Radcliffe-Smith beat Cowie by six up and four to go. He was one up at the turn, but started home 4, 3, 3, 3 and thus became six up and the match was over. The semi-finals will now be between Nicholls and A. L. S. Roberts, and Sanderson and Radcliffe-Smith, and play will take place to-morrow morning.

This morning England played off with Pechey for the August bronze medal. England had an excellent round of 70 made up as follows 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 6, 4, 6. This constitutes a record for the course. Pechey was round in 85.

The second round of the Captain's Cup were played this morning with the following results:—Nicholson beat Young 6 and 4, Pooley beat E. F. Nicholson 6 and 5; Rev. Scott beat Owen 5 and 4, Waterworth beat Duxbury 2 and one.

The Semi-final was played this afternoon:—Scott beat Waterworth 6 and 5.

The semi-finals of the foursomes were played this afternoon and Turner and Orr beat E. F. Nicholson and Thorpe six and five and Radcliffe-Smith and Sanderson beat Abercrombie and England 3 and 2.

In the ladies' foursomes competitions Mrs Reed and Mrs. Pooley, handicap 9, beat Mrs. Mould and Mrs. Nicholson by three up and 2 to go. Mrs Montgomery and Mrs Baynes, handicap scratch, beat Mrs. Thorpe and Mrs. Luck, handicap 18, Mrs Tuke and Mrs. Pigott, handicap 11, beat Mrs. Brooke and Miss Tilleman, handicap, 13, 2 up and 1; Mrs. Pipe and Mrs. Holmes, handicap 12, beat Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Hutcheson, handicap 8, 2 up and 1.

In the semi-finals Mrs, Montgomery and Mrs. Baynes beat Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Pooley 1 up; Mrs. Pigott and Mrs. Tuke beat Mrs. Pipe and Mrs. Holmes 2 and 1.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

S. I. R. A. Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 14.

The biggest team event of the meeting went to the Cameron Highlanders this morning, who made quite an exciting finish for the Bangalore Cup from the Kolar Gold Fields Volunteers, winning on the tie being of a better score at the longer of the two rangers. Seventeen teams had entered. The distance were 300 and 600 yards, and the weather was ideal. The first three scores are the Camerons Highlanders with 260 at 300 yards and 247 at 600, making a total of 507; the Kolar Volunteers, 265 and 242, making 507; the 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 257 and 238 making 495. The best individual score was made by Colour Sergt. Smith, E. I. Railway Volunteers, who wins the S. I. R. A. Tankard for his 68 points. The value of the cup this year is Rs. 800, besides 8 miniatures to the team members.

For the Governor's Cup, 200 yards, there are three ties of 25 by Colour Sergt. Town, Upper Burma Volunteers, Colour-Sergt. Instr. of Musketry, Neemuchwalla, Poona Volunteers; and Corpl. Paul, Kolar Volunteers, which are to be shot off this afternoon.

The closed events to-day are Match 7, 300 yards, in which Corpl Taylor, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

400 yards—Color Sergt Burt, Camerons.

MATCH 10; 500 yards, Sergt. Major Darby, 2nd M. and S M Railway Volunteers:

MATCH 11; 300 yards Corporal Paul, Kolar Volunteers.

THE DAILY SWEEP-STAKES; 600 yards, Corpl. D'Cruz, 1st Calcutta Volunteers.

700 yards Sergt. Major Mayes, 1st Calcutta Volunteers.

MYSORE DURBAR STAKES; 400 yards, team of Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

MATCH 64; 500 yards, Havildar Major Sheik Abdul Shakoor, 11th Infantry.

MATCH 63, 400 yards, Jemadar Ramchandra Sindhe, 101st Grenadiers.

MATCH 61; 300 yards, Trooper Sheik Mahomed, 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.

MATCH 65; 300 yards, Subadar Major Sitaram Singh, 16th Rajputs.

LATER.

The three ties of 25 for the Governor's Cup have been shot off. Corpl. Paul takes the Sir Arthur Lawley Trophy (value Rs. 120) with 19 points, Color-Sergt. Instructor of Musketry, Neemuchwalla wins Rs. 50 with 18 points and Color-Sergt. Town Rs. 25 with 9.

In the Match No. 3, at 600 yards, this morning, Neemuchwala made a possible with six centres and one ordinary bulls' eye which constitutes a record on these ranges.

The Executive Committee have decided to offer a Cup of the value of Rs. 75 as a Ladies' Championship with 70 per cent. of the entrances as second prize and 30 per cent. for third. There will be 28 shots to count under the Ladies' Plate, Diana Plate and the Colonel Daly Cup. It will be fired for at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

THE CUBBON CUP, 300 and 600 yards.

83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry, 499 points, Cup (value Rs. 450) and silver shield for the team members.

86th Carnatic Infantry, 473 points.

75th Carnatic Infantry, 472 points. The best shot was Jemadar Abdul Guffoor, 81st Pioneers, with 66 points.

MINIATURE RIFLE SHOOTING.

The return match of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles vs. Abu Road Miniature Rifle Club was fired on their respective range on 10th and 11th instant, which resulted in a win for the Bombay Volunteer Rifles by 32 points, the scores being as appended:—

	Slow.	Rapid.	Total.
Corpl Gindell, M ...	93	95	188
Cyclist Collyer, R ...	94	94	188
Sergt-Major Wale A A	96	90	185
Cr.Sergt. Soundy, P R.	96	90	186
Vol Columbine, S B ...	96	90	186
Cyclist Collyer, G ...	94	90	184
Lieut Ward, O M ...	96	86	182
Cr.-Sergt. Gidney, F...	95	86	181
Total ...	760	721	1,481
Mr. Smith	98	92	190
Mr. Kirby	92	92	184
Mr. Grant	92	92	184
Mr. Lodrick	91	92	183
Mr. Breeden	96	84	180
Mr. Bennett	93	86	179
Mr. Lobo	96	79	175
Mr. Marryit	92	82	174
Totals ...	750	699	1,449

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

By kind permission of Colonel R W L Danlop V D and Officers of the Corps. A Cadets Boxing tournament (and several contests between Volunteers) will take place at the Skating Rink on Monday the 25th of September at 9-30 p m

In consequence of the large number of entries and the limited time available. The Public are requested to be seated early to avoid any chance of appointment as a large attendance is anticipated, and boxing will commence punctually to time.

ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats Rs 5, unreserved seats Rs 4, back seats Rs 2, gallery Rs 1. Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers, in uniform, half price to all unreserved seats. Reserved seats may be booked on application to the Hony Secretary Boxing Club Bombay Volunteer Rifles or Messrs Soundy and Company. Doors open at 9 pm. Boxing commence at 9-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

Fight No 1—Semi Finals, Cadets Class "A" 8st and over, Corpl Wilson, 9st 4lbs; Cadet Royal, 8st 8lbs; Finals, winner of 1.

Fight No 2—Semi Finals, Cadet Reed, 8st 2lbs; Corpl Philbert, 8st 8lbs; Finals, winner of 2; Cadets Class "B" from 6st to 8st.

Fight No 3—Semi Finals, Cadet Jukes, G, 6st 11lb; Cadet Sinclair, D, 6st 12lbs; Finals, winner of 3.

Fight No 4—Semi Finals, Cadet Hearne, 7st; Cadet Fox, 7st; Finals, winner of 4.

Cadets Class "C" under 7st.

Fight No 5—Semi Finals, Cadet Jukes, D, 5st 9lbs; Cadet Rollings, 5st 8lbs; Finals, winner of 5.

Fight No 6—Semi Finals, Cadet Hudson, 5st 8lbs; Cadet Sinclair, C 5st; Finals, winner of 6,

Six round Contest.

Fight No 7—Vol Windsor, "C" Coy 10st vs Cyclist L Brown, "E" Coy 10st; Prize Silver Cup valued Rs 75 presented by Messrs Lund and Blockley.

INTERVAL 10 MINUTES.

Six round Contest.

Fight No 8—Vol Easdon, "F" Coy 8st 4lbs vs Vo Fonseca, "F" Coy 8st 6lbs.

Four round Contest.

Fight No 9—Vol Chaves, "C" Coy 8st 4lbs vs Bugler Locker, "F" Coy 8st 6lbs.

Four round Contest,

Fight No 10—Cyclist Mequeen, "E" Coy 9st 12lbs vs Vol Birch, "C" Coy 9st 8lbs.

Fight No 11—Finals, Cadet Class A, winners of fights 1 and 2.

Fight No 12—Finals, Cadets Class B winner of fights 3 and 4.

Fight No 13—Finals, Cadets Class C winners of fights 5 and 6.

Fight No 14—Battle Royal Blindfold,

N. B.—Preliminary Rounds of Tournament have been fought off, and only the semi finals and finals reserved for this occasion.

THE WEATHER.

The following summary of weather conditions in the Presidency during the past week is issued in the "Bombay Government Gazette".—

There was good rain during the week in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi, moderate parts of Thana, Kanara and Rewa Kantha and slight elsewhere except in Sind excluding Larkana. More rain is urgently needed throughout the Presidency. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Sind, North Gujarat, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha, where they were suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Recent rains enable sowing to be resumed in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation is in progress in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The fodder supply is adequate except in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Satara and the Gujarat Native States. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, East Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Belgaum, have fallen in the Thar and Parkar District and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 23 to 45 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 20 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 18 to 34 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 9 to 44 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 25 to 36 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

One test work was opened in the Ahmedabad District during the week ending 2nd September. The number of workers on the last day of that week was 58. There were ten test works in progress in the Panch Mahals District during the week. Of these three were closed at the end of the week on account of rain. The number of workers on the last day of week ending 9th September, 1911, was 1,364.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

A low pressure area has passed out from Burma into the Bay of Bengal. A slight depression has appeared in the Punjab as a result of actions influencing India from the Persian region. The rainfall has become nearly general in the United Provinces and the northern half of north-east India. Yesterday's total amount is slightly above the day's normal. The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point, two inches; Akyab, Mandalay, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Tezpur, one; Dhubri, six; Cheerapunji, four; Jalpaiguri and Patna, three; Darbhanga, one and a half; Gaya and Bahraich, two; Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Meerut and Bareilly, one; Muktesar, one and a half; Pendra and Nellore, one; and Masulipatam, two.

The forecast shows some increase of rainfall in the southern half of the Peninsula, but no change elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14th SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Continues cloudy, Cotton plants flourishing. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton picking commenced and crop accounts continue favourable.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Looks like rain. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and crop prospects improving. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops suffering from want of rain.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain and seriously damaged by drought.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; sometimes cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy but want more rain.

Viramgam.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Unusually cool. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants healthy and in flower partly but want more rain. C

BY THE WAY.

LORD JAMES AS A SPEAKER.

At the height of his fame the late Lord James of Hereford was a vigorous and trenchant speaker. Once he referred to Lord Randolph Churchill as "half a traitor"; and though they were privately the best of friends, in public they were—at least so long as they were on opposite sides of politics—the most uncompromising of opponents. The neatest piece of sarcastic invective preserved out of Lord James's speeches was directed against the once famous "Fourth Party." "This," exclaimed Lord James, half in indignation, half in amused irony, "is a poacher's combination—a pointer to find game, and a greyhound to run it down," the allusion being to Sir John Gorst and Lord Randolph Churchill.

WHERE PAXTON HOOD WAS PASTOR.

Falcon-square Chapel, which has been purchased for the Oxford University Press, was one of the four Nonconformist places of worship remaining within the City, and had a history that could be traced back to the Commonwealth. It has been associated in modern times with the famous writer, preacher, and philanthropist, Edwin Paxton Hood. He found a refuge at this little chapel when driven from Manchester for holding Liberal opinions too advanced for his Tory flock. Hood took keen interest in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, for which he raised £2,000 by the sale of his popular pamphlet "The Palace of Pain."

A BISHOP AT A LIGHTHOUSE.

Lighthousemen do not often have a visit from a bishop, but that has been the experience of those at Chicken Rock lighthouse, off the coast of the Isle of Man. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, accompanied by Archdeacon Madden and two or three other clergymen, went to the lighthouse and conducted a short service. Archdeacon Madden gave the address, and the service was much appreciated. A few visitors joined the lighthousemen, and the total number of the congregation was eighteen. The Bishop showed much interest in the lighthouse and its various arrangements.

SWEET LAVENDER.

A refreshing sight in malodorous London at the present moment is the newly arrived lavender, though the historic cry—surely the best worth preserving of all the old London street cries—is now seldom heard, except in the suburbs. "Mitcham lavender" would nowadays be as hard to find at Mitcham—which has fallen a prey to the builder—as Stilton cheese is at Stilton; but neighbouring Sutton and Wallington still produce the finest lavender in the market. Lavender steadily increases in popularity, and the distillation of the perfume is a growing industry. It is said to be the favourite perfume of Queen Alexandra, and every year a goodly supply of the dainty flowers with which Surrey lanes are now fragrant is sent to Sandringham.

WHERE SHOULD A BISHOP LIVE?

The vacancy in the See of Oxford, caused by the lamented death of Dr. Francis Paget, has raised anew the question. Where should a Bishop live? Should he reside in his cathedral city, or should he have a place some distance away, like the Bishop of Winchester has at Farnham? At present the tendency is towards the former alternative. Some few years ago Addington Park, the old place of the Archbishop of Canterbury near Croydon, was sold, and a new house was built for the primate at Canterbury, while more recently still a residence for the Bishop of Southwell was erected only a few yards from his cathedral. The residence of the Bishop of Oxford has for some time past been at Cuddesdon, a few miles from the city, but it is now suggested that the Bishop should revert to the practice of his earlier predecessors and live in Oxford itself. A suitable residence, it is said, would be Bishop King's Palace in St. Aldate's, a house built in the sixteenth century. In its article on Oxford, the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" says the house has been in great part defaced by modern alterations.

A FORGOTTEN ACADEMY OF LETTERS.

A monument has been erected at Annecy to remind us of the glories of Florimontane Academy. It ought to be better remembered than it is, for it was founded by no less a patron than St. Francis de Sales, and was flourishing before the French Academy was not so much as thought of. The functions assigned to its members, however, were those rather of University Extensionists than of Academicians. They were to lecture on all manner of subjects, from arithmetic to theology, and at the close of lecture, the listeners were to be invited to ask questions. Some of the rules of the Association strike one as queer. One was to the effect that "no Academician is ever to be frivolous." Another ran thus: "No avaricious person is permitted to set foot inside the door."

MRS. CHARLES KENT.

The "Tablet" announces the death of Mrs. Charles Kent, "the widow of the most widely known and appreciated Catholic journalist of his day." A daughter of Murdo Young, of Ross, N. B. and London-born in the year 1824, this lady, who had therefore reached the venerable of age of eighty-seven, was herself a woman of letters, having published her first story, "Evelyn Stuart," in 1846, to be followed by "Maud Hamilton," "The Gilberts of Ashton," and other novels which had their own popularity, as well as by more recent contributions to the "Manchester Guardian," the "Daily News," the "Catholic World," and other widely-read newspapers and periodicals. She was the first advocate of Small Holdings, and it must have been one of her liveliest memories in these last days to recall that her plea for this facility was made a ground of complaint even by Cobden against one of her articles in the "Sun," then her father's, and afterwards her husband's, paper.

THE MYSTERY OF THE "N"-RAYS.

The recent announcement from Paris that a Major Darget has discovered that the human body emits rays, which he has named "V"-rays, is a reminder that confirmation has not yet been obtained of the mysterious rays which eight years ago M. Blondlot claimed to have seen. These rays, said M. Blondlot, were not only emitted by certain sources of light and heat, but also by the human body, and by animals such as frogs. They varied in their nature so much that a very thin sheet of aluminium was opaque to them when sent out from the brain or nervous system, but when originating in the muscles, the diaphragm, or the heart they easily passed through otherwise opaque screens. M. Blondlot named the rays the "N"-rays, after the town of Nancy, in the University of which he was a professor, but up to the present other investigators have utterly failed to discover their existence.

THE HEAT SPELL AND BEER.

The consumption of beer in England during the past month or two has no doubt been very great, but no figures are yet available. In France, according to the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," there has been more beer drunk than ever before. It is stated that since last January 150,000,000 litres (or about 131,250,000 quarts) of beer have been consumed in that country in excess of previous years. Paris stands for the largest share in this increase. Beer is taxed, though very mildly, in France, and the Government has so far taken in nearly 2,900,000fr. (or £80,000) more than in previous years. The last six weeks, of course, account for this prodigious increase. In the month of July alone the additional revenue from beer amounted to half a million francs. During the month of July last year the excise receipts from beer were only 1,316,000fr., whereas during the month of July this year they amounted to 1,816,000fr., exactly half a million more.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AUTUMN FORETOLD IN FROCKS.

LIKE the falling leaves that rustle down the London streets, says a lady correspondent writing in the "World" of mail week, so busily and noisily that they sound like, rain the fashions of the autumn season are well in advance of the demands made for them. Velvet and felt hats are in our midst and passers-by in the metropolis will find the shop windows transformed. Gossamer goods have been set aside in favour of more sturdy ones. There is immense fascination in the new berets and student cape, so closely allied to the Tam O'Shanter and made to look feminine by quillings of tulle beneath the brim, and such headgear is to be recommended because it agrees with any toilette, be it thin and light or woolly and substantial.

THE FASCINATING NINIGHE.

If the Niniche hats are going to be exaggerated out of all likeness to their sweet selves, I for one shall be sorry. They are so demurely charming with their tunnel brims and bear the prettiest possible likeness to the early Victorian bonnet without any of its somewhat irritating primness. It is difficult to tell in all cases which hat is made of felt and which of suede, for we now call the rough and smooth sport and travelling hats indiscriminately by the title felt as if to make up for the neglect meted out to that fabric last season. One of the quaintest devices in feather trimming that I have observed is a bunch of plumage remotely resembling flowers and intended to do so. It was perched at one side of a hat made of cream brocade interwoven with gold and silver, and as the feathers were pink ones they born a certain resemblance to roses while in the plumes that branched away from the flower one detected a remote likeness to foliage.

AN ECHO OF THE HAREM.

Though we sped the harem skirt upon its way into oblivion with a fervour that was irresistible, tentative overtures have been made for a favourable reception of the skirt that is notched at one side or slightly opened to give greater freedom of stride. The tailors say that they have to be very careful in planning the tweed skirts they are making in order that they may not be endowed with weight by reason of their greater width. That is how they excuse the opened seam at one side, or the notch in the fabric that detracts from the narrowness of the skirt at the hem. To the fastidious the mere mention of skirts that do not accord with convention is enough to stir them to resentment. But there is really nothing to object to in the skirt devices that I have mentioned.

THE MODES AT TROUVILLE.

The French seaside resorts are made the trial ground of many new modes and perpetuate the triumphs of the already victorious fashion. Linen costumes are as fashionable as they can be at Trouville and Deauville. They have gained a smart vogue this season without a doubt. Satin toilettes and white serge de soie suits are in the ascendency for the afternoon. I hear that a very beautiful American with plenty of influence has been wearing a small waist lately, and it is said that her example will probably be followed by many other possessors of attenuated waist measurements. The supremacy gained by the fichu is wonderful. Black taffetas and thin serge fichu are seen crossed in front of the corsage and ended at the back with two long broad stoles. Nearly all the afternoon frocks have short trains, and except for every young girls the evening toilettes are long also. There is a leaning towards very bold effects, secured by the use of embroidered linen, filet net and macrame lace and linen, or even satin. The dressmakers are reckless in their union of fabrics, and do not disdain to mate cotton and silk when the effect pleases them.

CONCERNING JEWELLERY.

In their quiet way the jewellers are as arbitrary as the dressmakers, by which remark nothing unkind is implied, indeed the state of being is one to be commended. It means that when fresh jewellery is sought patterns that are new are sure to be forthcoming. Assisting at the purchase of rings recently, I found much allurement in the square settings, which suit some hands particularly well. One pattern included a centre slab of sapphire brightly blue in a bed of diamonds, and another with a slightly foliated edge blazed with diamonds and rubies surrounding a large centre pearl. The jade pendants that are worn are lucky ornaments, and beautiful exceedingly, with their mystic carving and the pierced holes through which gold threads with little tassels are threaded. A brilliant green is as a rule the best liked jade, but some people admire the pale "mutton fat" kind. There is no doubt that the effective type is the one streaked and rich colour.

THE STUDY OF LACE.

Very heartily can I recommend a study of lace to women interested in art as well as industry, for lace is a subject of paramount interest to many. Realise the access of joy a knowledge of lace adds to the picture galleries, both private and public, of the world. Artists of all ages have delighted in limning lace, especially those who by so doing were landing and perpetuating a well-known national handicraft. The old Dutch masters, the Italian painters, the French and the Spanish, painted lace with a fidelity that is marvellous. At a glance those who are versed in the history of lace can name the types they see, and can as well refresh their memory by a close examination of the stitches and patterns portrayed. The galleries of Versailles, Brussels, Dresden, The Hague, Amsterdam, London, Berlin, Florence, Rome, Madrid, and St. Petersburg—indeed, any of note that can be named—are a precious object-lesson in the history of lace. Sculptors, too, have petrified lace in the portrayal of the dress of their famous sitters.

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SOME REVIVALS OF "ROMEO AND JULIET."

The revival of "Romeo and Juliet," at the New Theatre, on September 2, with Mr. Fred Terry as Mercutio, Mr. J. Fisher White as Friar Laurence, and two decidedly promising young players, Mr. Vernon Steel and Miss Neilson-Terry, as the lovers, was a very interesting one. The tragedy has often been revived within the memory of living London playgoers, and there are still many who can recall the lovely Juliet of Adelaide Neilson, over which, in Miss Ellen Terry's phrase, "people went wild" more than forty years ago. Miss Terry's impression of her is that she had not much science, but that her looks were much in her favour. "She belonged to the ripe, luscious, pomegranate type of woman. The only living actress with the same kind of beauty is Maxine Elliott."

COMIC ACTORS AND THE TRAGIC STAGE.

All comic actors and actresses have haukerings after the tragic stage, and Miss Marie Wilton, now Lady Bancroft, was no exception. At the Shakespearian Tercentenary celebration in London in 1864 she appeared as Juliet in the Baloony scene at the Strand Theatre, with Miss Ada Swanborough as Romeo. The late Sir William Gilbert is said to have been among those who admired her performance very much. Indeed, she was so skilled an actress, and, moreover, so pretty and "magnetic," that she could scarcely fail even in such a scene. The mention of Lady Bancroft recalls the fact that one of the most famous of all Juliets, and an actress who for a time seemed almost to shake the supremacy of Mrs. Siddons, and who acted with Edmund Kean, lived down to our own days—I refer to Miss O'Neill, who, as Lady Becher, died in 1872. In her old age she asked to be taken to the Garrick Club to see the portrait of her as the Tragic Muse which G. F. Joseph, A.R.A., had painted of her half a century before. "As she stood before it, her mind seemed to go back to past scenes, and, covering her face with her hands, she burst into a passion of tears."

A BEAUTIFUL REVIVAL IN 1881.

A beautiful revival of the tragedy was given at the old Court Theatre in 1881, with Helena Modjeska as Juliet, Mr. Forbes Robertson as Romeo, and the late Mr. Wilson Barrett as Mercutio. In his "Forty Years of Shakspeare on the English Stage," Mr. Richard Dickins thus writes of these performances:—Wilson Barrett's Mercutio was delightful, the best I have seen, and I think the best of his many fine performances. He was at this time fresh, eager, and most intelligent, and his representation of the goodnatured, indolent, fiery, lovable Italian gallant nearly approached perfection. Forbes Robertson was distinctly good as Romeo, handsome and impassioned, and his elocution was, as always, perfect. As Juliet Helena Modjeska had moments of genius. I can never forget her in the Ball scene, leaning against a pillar her bosom rising and falling as she gazed at Romeo, surprised fascinated, frightened, unable to speak; or her wonderfully expressive action when she drew her beautiful hair over her face as the Nurse said: 'Then hie you hence to Friar Laurence' cell, There stays a husband to make you a wife." I have never been able quite to make up my mind whether this was not the best of my Juliets.

A BERNARD SHAW CRITICISM.

Fourteen years later at the Lyceum, Mr. Forbes Robertson's Romeo was seen again, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Juliet. The acting generally was scarified in the "Saturday Review" by Mr. Bernard Shaw, who, among other things, said:—I really cannot express myself politely on the subject of Mr. Charles Coghlan's performance (as Mercutio.) Shakespeare never leaves one in doubt as to when he means an actor to play Sir Tobby Belch and when to play Mercutio, or when he means an actor to speak measured verse and when slipshod colloquial prose. Mr. Forbes Robertson as Romeo is very handsome, very well-dressed, perfectly well-behaved. This Romeo was a gentleman to the last. He laid out Paris after killing him as carefully as if he were folding up his best suit of clothes. One remembers Irving, a dim figure dragging a horrible burden down through the gloom "into the rotten jaws of death," and reflects on the differences of imaginative temperament that underlie the difference of acting and stage-managing. In Mrs. Campbell's Juliet there is not a touch of tragedy, not a throb of love or fear, temper instead of passion—in short, a Juliet in whose death you don't believe, though you couldn't cry over it if you did believe. The whole thing seemed to Mr. Shaw to be "like listening to a symphony of Beethoven's with all the parts played on the bones, the big drum, and the Jew's harp."

GREAT LYCEUM REVIVAL.

The great Lyceum revival, in which Irving was the Romeo, Ellen Terry the Juliet, and Mrs. Stirling the Nurse, was first seen on the evening of March 8, 1882, and it filled the theatre for 161 consecutive performances. I have so often expressed the opinion of Irving's Romeo as not only the finest, but the only Romeo of my time, says a critic in the "Pall small Gazette" that I need not dwell upon it again at any length. All I need say is that the fight with Tybalt, the scene with the Apothecary, and the whole of Romeo's part in the last act had probably never been so powerfully acted since the elder Kean played the part at Drury Lane in 1815. As to the Juliet, the part was never one of Miss Terry's great ones. As she says in her memoirs, it lacked original impulse; and she adds:—I wish now that, instead of reading how this and that actress had played Juliet, cracking my brain over the different readings of her lines, and making myself familiar with the different readings of philosophers and critics, I had gone to Verona and just "imagined." Mrs. Stirling's performance was wonderful in its comedy scenes, and not less so in its tragic ones. As Miss Terry says, "Her parrot scream when she found me dead was horribly real and effective." I can hear it as I write. It sent a shiver through every one who heard it.

MR. PELISSIER'S "HOLIDAY."

If the Follies were conventional actors and actresses they would not be the Follies. If they rehearsed as other theatrical folk do they would not have achieved that effect of spontaneity which they have done. Never have Mr. Pelissier's methods been so unconventional as during the past few weeks, while he has been preparing his new programme, for the Apollo. Less than a month ago, says a writer in mail week, he decided, at three days' notice, to stop performances and admit that the hot weather had beaten him and his people. It was announced that the company would reopen with an entirely new programme. They one and all needed a holiday badly, but the vacation could not in the circumstances be all holiday. Casually inviting a few other Follies and a collaborator in his authorship, Mr. Pelissier insisted on them accompanying him to Cornwall. His two cars were requisitioned for the purpose. On the way down he gave his guests an outline of his ideas for his new programme. Arrived at a village near Land's End, he developed his schemes with the aid of a relay of fountain pens. For the sake of "atmosphere" he and his guests indulged in mixed bathing, with a view to the "potting" of "Kismet"—an incident in the new bill. Lewis Sydney and Ethel Allandale (who, by the way, are matrimonially associated) were not in the Cornish party, but were simultaneously rehearsing in the sea on the East Coast.

ROUND THE COAST.

After three days' discussing and informal rehearsals on the sands by day, and in the water and over the dinner-table in the evening "the chief" suddenly came to the conclusion that he must be alone in ordr to mature his ideas. One morning he and one car disappeared; and the Cornish folk have not seen him since. Three days afterwards he was found at Ramsgate. By the time his letters were forwarded from there he was at Herne Bay. Before his presence there was discovered he had arrived at Bournemouth; he telegraphed to London for his Pierrot suit and appeared unexpectedly in the Winter Gardens Theatre with the "No. 2" Follies, who have been touring the provinces for some months. On Sunday night of mail week, he reached home, his car laden with sheaves of manuscript notes and music paper covered with new compositions. Sent at least thirty telegrams to his scene painter, costumier, and stage manager, and confessed to having requisitioned some two dozen pianos in the course of his travels. He has been at the Apollo at 10 a.m. every morning rehearsing his sunburnt company, some of whom knew nothing about the parts they will play until they met him on the Monday morning.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 15.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell.)

Long Causes.

529-11 Craigie B and C Aishabibi widow and another Haji Esmail Haji Hasham Payne and Co. Part heard.
Consent Decree to be mentioned.

645-09 Madhowji K and C Kaikhushru Framji Marker vs Bachubai widow and others Pestonji R K and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

624-10 Bicknell M and K Damji Keshowji vs Raichand Vadhubai and others Matubhai J and M

Commercial Cause.

543-11 Madhowji K and C Chogmal Bakisondas vs Mohanlal and another.

Long Causes.

612-10 Bhaishanker K. and G, Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji vs. Narotamdas Thakoredas and others Mehta and D. Tyabji D. and Co. Little and Co.

572-08 C. P. d'Cunha Halimabai widow vs. Shaikh Ahmed Salleh Mahomed Mistri and others In person S. B. Mehta.

430-09 Payne and Co., Sidick Hajee Hoosein vs. H. James and another Crawford B. and Co.

1072-09 Tyaba D. and Co., Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and other Little and Co.

1029 09 Unvalla and P. Abdulla Ebrahim Mistri vs. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas and another Thakurdas and Co.

388-10 Smetham B and Co. Max Berlein and others vs Messrs Shankerdas Harsukhrai, Little and Co.

1082-09 Little and Co. Edward Wolf vs Latham and Co. Smetham B and Co.

618-10 Mulla and M Hadhakisson & Co Dwarkadas vs Motilal Jowanmal and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

967-09 Raghavaya B and N Mahomed Meherally and others vs Khatan Keshow Edgelow G W and Co.

1048-10 Madhowji K and C Chimnabai widow and others vs Narayan Bhomaji Tolawar. T A Gandhy.

823-10 Jamshedji R and D Budrudin Ahmedji vs Mahomedally Abdullali and another Jehangir and S.

1063-10 Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Laxmibai widow and others Captain and V.

1055-10 C P d'Cunha, Bai Divalibai vs Ravidas Rattonsey Captain and V.

1069-11 Madhowji K and C Jivandas Damodhar and another vs Valji Govindji and others Jamshedji R and D.

1005-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikaji Dadabhai Dhanidaduna Mistri vs Soonabai Rustomji Shroff and others Mulla and M

482-10 Mirza M and M Ghulam Hussein Hashum and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others Madhowji K and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

813-10 Bicknell M and Mahomed Ibrahim bin Gulam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latif Jitayakar and others Mirza M and M Jehangir G and B Payne and Co F P P Captain and V In person

759-10 Smetham B and Co Velji Soonderji vs Ghellabhai Jugjiwan and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

862-10 Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alishah and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co.

622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ashware Mirza M and Co.

965-10 Mulla and M Karson Raja vs Mulji Pocha and another Khanderao H and M

991-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla Nathu vs Bai Fatmabai widow and another Tyabji D and Co

995-10 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co

1003-10 Craigie B and Co Tulsidas Trioumdas and Co vs The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co Ld and another Payne and Co Daphtary F and D

1020-10 Daphtary F and D Vasantrao Anandrao Dhabolkar vs Babhurao Gunvantrao Sindhe and another D J Mantri

963 10 Little and Co New Pachore Manufacturing Coy Ld vs Damodha Jivan and others Madhoji K and C Pestonji R and K

1072-10 Payne and Co Gangabai widow vs Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edgelow G W and Co.

826s10 Sadhooram Tunsookrai vs Harakchand Balchand Payne and Co

1099-10 Kanga and S C for Pauper, Shaikh Imam vs Mariambai Ardeshir H D and Co.

1111-10 Mehta L D Rajaram Vithal vs Bhimaji Shivaji Jamshedji R and D

1118-10 J R Patell and Co, Bapulal Amratlal and another vs Amratlal Magonlal and another Mehta and D

1121-10 Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another Crawford B and Co

1173-10 Chitnis M and K, J C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another In person Raghavaya B and N

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

375-10 Payne and Co, The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Ld vs Vallabhdas Khimji and Co. Tyabji D and Co.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioners Report.

149-02 Madhowji K and C Bai Harakh and another vs Tribhown Pragji and others Mehta and D

997-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others us Carmoory Venkette Lakhami Narsinham and other Raghvaya B and N.

498-11 Smetham B and Co. The Davis and Lawrence Co vs Davis Ezekiel Bene Judah and S.

156-11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Frmji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co

398-00 Cytain and V Keinavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas and Co,

22-08 Mulla and N The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

696-07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Morobo and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.

586-10 Judah and S Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji vs. the Bombay Persia S N Co, Ld. Crawford B and Persia B and Co.

642-07 Tyabji D and Co. E D Sethna vs Lala Jeydayal and others.

252-07 Mirza M and M Messrs Umedbhai Ramdas vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and another Mehta and D.

887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Captain and V

419-10 Tyabji D and Co Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vijenkatesh Vellings Subnis and G

905-10 Wadia G and Co Muncherji Dhanjibhoy Ghaswala vs Merwanji Dhunjibhoy and another

596-10 Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another Jamshedji R and D

696-10 M B Chotia Abdulla Haji Dada vs Tyab Abba and another Jehangir M and S Payne and Co

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 9th Sept. 1911, by Council Bills	£10,833,585
Balance to be remitted from 10th Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 6,324,715

a Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

MADAGASCAR AQUAMARINE JEWELRY.

THIS Blue Gem is the most important precious stone discovery of modern times. As the name implies, it is found in Madagascar, and has only come upon the market since the opening up of that country by the French authorities. Its colour is a delicate sax-blue, a tint which is very uncommon in precious stones.

Owing, it is said, to a curious superstition on the part of the natives, it is difficult to obtain large size stones of this pretty gem, as the large stones are smashed by them before leaving their possession.

The stone possesses the pleasing property of considerably improving in artificial light, showing to considerable advantage its delicate limpid tint and brilliancy, which makes it exceedingly popular owing to the fact that it can be worn with any costume.

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T. 1831. Aquamarine, Diamond and Pearl Necklet, Mounted Platinum, Rs. 260.
T, A. 5. Aquamarine, Diamond and Pearl Necklet, Platinum Mounted. Rs. 235.
T. A. 3. Aquamarine, Diamond and Pearl Necklet, Platinum Set, Rs. 195.
T. A. 4. Aquamarine, Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 54.
T. A. 6. Aquamarine, and Pearl. Rs. 42.

Jewellers and Watchmakers. MARCKS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

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In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Chemists of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a Speedy Cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them; none other genuine. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 54 stamps. MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gustian Geary. Ex. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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Sold by all Chemists.

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The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

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THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Re. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

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PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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TRADE MARK 'VANA' TONIC WINE GRAND

There is nothing like 'VANA' for keeping one fit for mental and physical effort. One or two doses daily increases and maintains strength and energy and braces the whole system against fatigue and disease.

Obtainable of all Pharmacists

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
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For *getting things done*, making things go, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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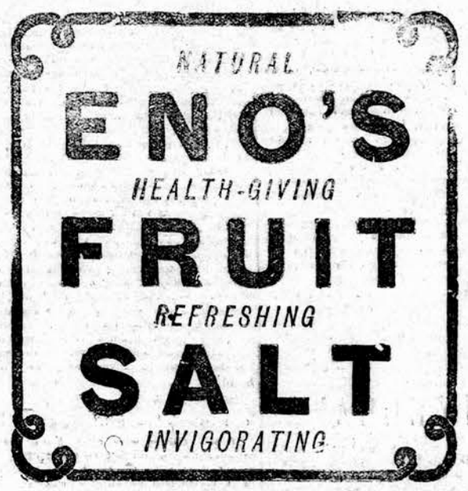

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

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Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens,** the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 30 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness or depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, hosting sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS

Price as follows —
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For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
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ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8.
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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and to my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which also was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1909.

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